JULIUS CAESAR

An INTRODUCTION
TO
CAESAR
DE BELLO GALLICO I

Selected extracts
graded and arranged with Test Papers
Exercises and Vocabulary

BY

C. F. C. LETTS, B.A.

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1931
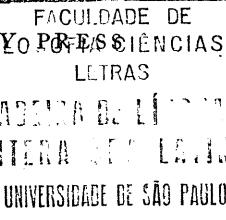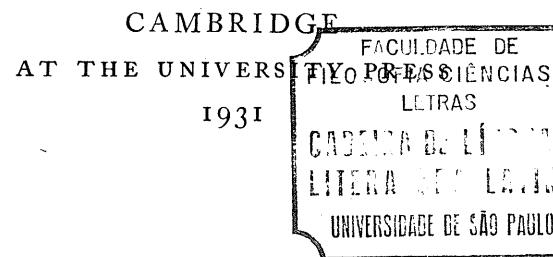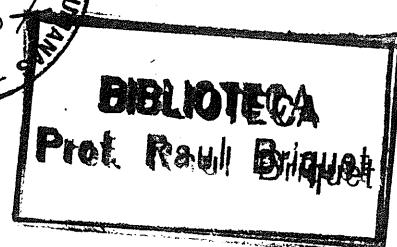
PREFACE

Considering that there are very many Latin Translation books now available, an apology of some sort seems necessary for adding yet another. While, however, there are numbers of books intended for beginners and numbers of editions of Latin authors, there are hardly any books in existence which cater for the needs of the student who is passing from "baby Latin" to the next stage of dealing with an actual Latin author. There are certainly books which introduce Caesar by gradual degrees. That is, they begin with sentences and proceed by greater sentences to large chunks of the original, chosen as a rule (but not always) from the more interesting episodes. There seems a singular unanimity as to what is interesting, and Caesar's account of his invasions of Britain easily holds first place. A great deal, however, of what is almost equally interesting is seldom seen nowadays by junior students. This book endeavours to make it possible for the latter to read Caesar in larger quantities than is usual at that stage. After each selection there is a short summary in English of what has been omitted in the Latin as well as of what the next piece is about. There are notes on each selection which will be found, not, as is usual, in another part of the book but at the foot of each piece. There are no historical explanations nor any learned dissertations on unusual constructions or doubtful readings. The sole object of the notes is to help the translator over fences which he would be likely to find difficult, and they are not intended to be "got up" as part of the lesson. The book begins with some hints on translation which may be found useful. After them comes a careful explanation of various ordinary constructions and the way to translate them, followed by exercises consisting of sentences taken directly from Caesar which illustrate that particular rule. All this is seldom omitted in a Latin Prose book but it is equally seldom present in a book for

PREFACE

Latin Translation. Yet most constructions need explanation if they are to be translated properly and we hope that teachers will find this a useful feature of the book. Then come the connected selections to which we have already referred. There are no maps or other illustrations beyond the portrait of Caesar at the beginning—the chief use of such in most classes is to stimulate the budding artist! There is no life of Caesar and no disquisition on the Roman army or system of government. Plenty of books are available in which all these can be found both by teachers and taught. After these will be found a series of test papers based on the corresponding lessons in translation, and lastly a Vocabulary. The author has found the test papers useful himself and thinks it possible that others may do the same.

I should like to express my gratitude to my partner Mr G. M. Jackson for his help in reading the proofs and his many valuable suggestions.

C. F. C. L.

OAKLEY HALL
CIRENCESTER
October 1930

CONTENTS

Julius Caesar, *from the Capitoline Museum   Frontispiece*
(*Photo. Anderson, Rome*)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

A Latin sentence, reduced to its lowest terms, consists of two things, a Subject and a Verb, possibly separate, possibly combined in one word: Ex. *Puer currit*, the boy runs; *Currit*, he runs. If the Verb is transitive there will be an Object.

Ex. Miles occidit latronem.

    The soldier kills the robber.

The order in which the Romans put their sentences was quite different to the order of modern English or French. The Subject does not necessarily come first while it is most usual to find the Verb at the end. The best way for a beginner to translate a Latin sentence, is to take the Latin words in the order in which they would naturally come in English, that is, Subject, Verb, Object. If this were all there would be no difficulty but there are generally many other parts in a sentence. The Subject may have an Adjective agreeing with it or a Participle; the latter may govern some other words, or, if Passive, may have an Ablative connected with it; the Verb may have Adverbs or Prepositional Phrases qualifying it; the Object may have similar attendants as the Subject. There may be other words in the sentence which cannot be said to belong strictly to either Subject, Verb or Object. The rule must therefore be:

RULE. Take first the Subject; then anything that belongs to the Subject; then the Verb and anything that belongs to the Verb; then the Object and anything which belongs to the Object; after this go as far to the left as you can and take what words remain in the order in which they come.

    The above rule is a rough rule; it will by no means cover every sentence, but it is a useful rule for beginners and the principles on which it is based are sound ones.

L   I

The following hints will also be useful:

ADJECTIVES. In Latin these sometimes come before the Noun they qualify and sometimes after. They should usually be taken before in translating.

ADVERBS OF PLACE (including Ablatives of Place) should be taken first if they come at the beginning.

ADVERBS OF TIME (including Ablatives of Time) should also be taken first if they come at the beginning.

CONJUNCTIONS. For practical purposes these are of two kinds, (1) those that govern verbs (e.g. *cum, ut, ne,* etc.) and (2) coupling conjunctions which link sentences or words (e.g. *et, nec, sed,* etc.). The former must always be taken at the beginning of the sentence or clause; the latter must be taken where they come. Remember that *-que* after a word is the same as *et* before it.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTES (see page 14). These must be taken wherever they happen to come. Remember always to take the noun first and that no case sign is required to translate them.

THE GENITIVE CASE. Nouns in the Genitive must always depend on some other noun, usually the nearest.

CLAUSES. All clauses should be taken where they come. Beginners should always bracket off each clause in a sentence. This makes it much easier to find the main verb and its subject. The rule for taking clauses is just the same as that for the main sentence with the following exception.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. The Relative Pronoun must always be taken first in its clause, whatever case it is in; only a preposition governing it can come before it (e.g. *qua de causa* becomes *de qua causa*). If it agrees with a noun inside its own clause (as in the example just given) that noun must be taken next; if the Relative is in the Genitive the noun it depends on must be taken first, whatever its case. The rest of the clause should be taken in the usual order.

THE SUBJECT. If you cannot easily see the Subject or are in doubt as to which of two words is the Subject, look for the Verb. The latter will give you a clear guide.

CASE SIGNS. Remember that words in the Genitive, Dative or Ablative unless governed by some preposition require an English preposition (sometimes called a Case Sign) to translate them. The Ablative Absolute is an exception. The Case Sign of the Genitive is 'of', of the Dative 'to' or 'for', of the Ablative 'by', 'with', 'from', 'in' or 'on'.

PARTICIPLES. Be on the look out for Participles agreeing with the Subject or Object. These are usually best taken immediately after the Noun with which they agree. Remember that they may govern another Noun if Active, or if Passive be followed by an Ablative. Any such words as belong to them must be taken with them before the rest of the sentence is continued.

EXAMPLES

1. Copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit.

    Subject *Caesar*; Verb *subducit*; Adjective agreeing with Object *suas*; Object *copias*; Rest of sentence from left, *in proximum collem*.

    Order for translating:

    Caesar subducit suas copias in proximum collem.

2. Prima luce, cum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur et ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, ipsius adventus cognitus esset, Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit.

Bracketing off the clauses we get:

Prima luce (cum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur et ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset neque (ut postea ex captivis comperit) ipsius adventus cognitus esset) Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit.

The order for translation will therefore be:

Prima luce (Ablative of Time) cum (Conjunction governing Verb) summus (Adjective agreeing with Subject) mons (Subject of cum clause) teneretur (Verb of cum clause) a T. Labieno (rest of sentence from left) et (Coupling Conjunction) ipse (Subject of second Verb of cum clause) abesset (second Verb of cum clause) ab castris hostium non longius mille et quingentis passibus (rest of sentence from left) neque (Coupling Conjunction) ut (Conjunction governing Verb) comperit (Verb of ut clause containing Subject) postea ex captivis (rest from left) adventus (Subject of third Verb of cum clause) ipsius (Genitive depending on adventus) cognitus esset (third Verb of cum clause) Considius (Subject of main Verb) equo admisso (Ablative Absolute) accurrit (main Verb) ad eum (rest from left).

3. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum lingua Celtae nostra Galli appellantur.

Bracketing off we get:

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres (quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam (qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur)).

The order for translation will be:

Omnis Gallia divisa est in tres partes unam (the Object but taken first because the Relative is in the Genitive and depends on it) quarum Belgae incolunt, Aquitani [incolunt] aliam, [ii] qui appellantur lingua ipsorum Celtae (Celtae is Nominative but certain verbs of which appello is one are Copulative Verbs in the Passive and, like the Verb sum, take the same case after as before them) nostra [lingua] Galli [incolunt] tertiam.

CHAPTER II

The sentences in the exercises in this chapter have been chosen with a view to giving practice in taking the words in their proper order. It is quite useful to make beginners re-write the sentences in the order in which the words should be taken before they actually attempt translation.

Exercise 1

First write out the following sentences in the order in which the words must be taken, and then translate them:

1. Hae gentes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt.
2. Gallos ab Aquitanis *Garumna*[1] flumen dividit.
3. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae *propterea quod*[2] a cultu longissime absunt.
4. Minime *ad eos mercatores*[3] commeant neque ea, quae *ad effeminandos animos*[4] pertinent, important.
5. Belgae sunt proximi Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, *quibuscum*[5] continenter bellum gerunt.
6. Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.
7. Aquitania a *Garumna*[6] flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani, quae est ad Hispaniam, pertinet.
8. Orgetorix, qui apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit.

9. Id hoc facilius *eis*[7] persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur.
10. His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti constituerunt ea, quae ad proficiscendum *pertinerent*[8], comparare.

[1] *Garumna* is Nom. and in Apposition to the Subject. [2] *quod* is sometimes a conjunction sometimes a relative pronoun; it is always a conjunction when *propterea* is in front of it; it is not necessary to translate *propterea*; the two words mean simply 'because'. [3] *mercatores* is not governed by *ad*; the latter governs *eos* only. [4] This construction is called '*ad* with the Gerundive Attraction'; translate as if it was '*ad effeminandum animos*'. [5] *quibuscum = cum quibus*; compare *mecum* for *cum me*, *vobiscum* for *cum vobis*, etc. [6] *Garumna* is Abl. and in Apposition to *flumine*. [7] What case is *eis*? You can find out by looking up *persuadeo*. [8] Do not worry about this Subjunctive; translate exactly as if he had written *pertinebant*.

The following exercises are exactly the same as the preceding one. Bracket off the clauses, write out the Latin in the order in which it should be taken. Then translate.

Remember Subject, Verb, Object and then as far to the left as you can go.

Exercise 2

1. *In eo itinere*[1] Orgetorix persuadet *Castico*[2], cujus pater regnum *in*[3] Sequanis *multos annos*[4] obtinuerat.

2. *Dumnorigi*[5] Aeduo, *fratri*[6] Divitiaci, filiam suam in matrimonium dat.

3. Hac oratione adducti inter se fidem et jus-jurandum dant.

4. Orgetorix omnes suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, *eodem*[7] conduxit.

5. Post ejus mortem *nihilominus*[8] Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur.

6. Boios, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant et in agrum Noricum transierant, oppugnaverant.

7. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus domo exire *possent*[9], *unum*[10] per Sequanos *angustum et difficile*, *alterum*[10] per provinciam nostram *multo*[11] *expeditius*[10].

8. Inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum flumen Rhodanus fluit isque nonnullis locis vado transitur.

9. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque finibus Helvetiorum Geneva.

10. Caesar maturat ab Urbe proficisci et *quam maximis potest*[12] itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit.

---

[1] These words are practically an Adverb of Place and may be taken first.   [2] See Exercise 1, note 7.
[3] *in* here = 'among'.   [4] Acc. of Time How Long.
[5] What case is this? Look up *do*.   [6] What case is

this and why?   [7] *eodem* is an Adverb of Place.   [8] Adverb.   [9] See Exercise 1, note 8. [10] With what Noun do all these Adjectives agree? [11] Ablative of Measure of Difference.   [12] *quam* followed by a Superlative = 'as...as possible'; sometimes, as here, some part of *possum* is put in, but more often it is not.

Exercise 3

1. Pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet re-
   scindi.
2. *Ubi*[1] de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti
   sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt *nobilissimos*[2]
   civitatis.
3. Caesar *quod*[3] memoria tenebat cladem a L.
   Cassio consule acceptum non concessit.
4. Interea ea legione, quam *secum*[4] habebat,
   milia passuum decem murum, in altitu-
   dinem pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit.
5. Murus erat a Lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen
   Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui
   fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit.
6. Ubi *ea*[5] dies, quam constituerat cum legatis,
   venit, legati ad eum reverterunt.
7. Helvetii, ea spe dejecti, per vada Rhodani,
   qua[6] minima altitudo fluminis erat, non-
   numquam interdiu saepius noctu per-
   rumpere conati sunt.
8. Helvetii operis munitione et militum con-
   cursu et telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt.
9. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua
   propter angustias ire non poterant.
10. *Sequanis*[7] sua sponte persuadere non pote-
    rant et legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum
    mittunt.

[1] *ubi* can be an Adverb or a Conjunction; if it is the
latter it will stand first in its clause; look it up.
[2] The Noun with which *nobilissimos* agrees is 'under-

stood'; *legatos* must be taken as being in Apposition
to it.   [3] *quod* is not the Relative here, but a Con-
junction; look it up.   [4] See Exercise 1, note 5.
[5] *dies* is Common in the Singular but Masculine in
the Plural.   [6] This is not the Relative Pronoun
but a Relative Adverb; look it up.   [7] *Sequanis* is
Dative; why?

Exercise 4

1. Dumnorix Helvetiis erat amicus, *quod*[1] ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat.

2. Dumnorix cupiditate regni adductus *novis rebus*[2] studebat et *quam*[3] plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.

3. *Erat*[4] in animo *Helvetiis*[4] per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in *Santonum*[5] fines facere qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, *quae*[6] civitas est in provincia.

4. Ob eas causas ei munitioni quam fecerat T. Labienum legatum Caesar *praefecit*[7]; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit.

5. Duas ibi legiones conscribit et tres, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit.

6. *Qua*[8] proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit.

7. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur.

8. Aedui se *suaque*[9] ab iis defendere non poterant et legatos ad Caesarem mittunt *rogatum*[10] auxilium.

9. Paene in conspectu exercitus *nostri*[11] agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitudinem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerunt.

10. Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt.

[1] See Exercise 3, note 3.   [2] *Rebus* is Dative; why? [3] See Exercise 2, note 12.   [4] *Helvetiis* is Dative of the Possessor after *erat*; the subject of *erat* is the Infinitive *facere* but it will be quite satisfactory to take it in the order *erat in animo Helvetiis facere*, etc. [5] *Santonum* is Gen. Pl. 3rd Decl.   [6] *quae* is here used as an Adjective.   [7] *praeficio* governs two Objects, one Accusative, one Dative; look it up.   [8] *qua* can be taken as an Adjective agreeing with *via* understood or simply as the Adverb.   [9] *sua* is Accusative Neuter Plural.   [10] This is the Supine in *-um* used after Verbs of Motion to express Purpose. [11] *Nostri* could agree with *exercitus* or with *agri*; which makes the best sense?

CHAPTER III

The four exercises given hitherto have contained nothing but plain straight-forward sentences which have contained no clauses except relative clauses and a few temporal and causal clauses not involving the use of the Subjunctive. Before tackling the latter we must embark on the two most common constructions in Latin, the Ablative Absolute and the Accusative and Infinitive.

The Ablative Absolute is a combination of a Noun and a Participle in the Ablative Case. The Noun concerned has no direct part in the sentence. It cannot be the Subject or it would be in the Nominative; it cannot be the Object or it would be in the Accusative. It is not the Complement, for no case sign is required to translate it. It is a sort of parenthesis or bracket explaining something that has happened before or during the action described by the main Verb or more rarely something that will happen after it. Its place in a Sentence is therefore exactly wherever it may happen to come. It simply interrupts the usual Subject-Verb-Object order for the moment. The Noun must always be taken first (except of course where there is also an Adjective agreeing with the Noun), then a Genitive depending on the Noun if there should be one, then the Participle, then anything that goes with the Participle, such as an Ablative of the Instrument or an Adverb. Thus

Ex. 1. Rege victo milites pacem fecerunt

becomes in order for translation

> rege victo milites fecerunt pacem

and is easy to translate 'the king having been conquered the soldiers made peace'.

If the Subject had been put first it would make no difference.

Ex. 2. Milites rege victo pacem fecerunt.

> The soldiers, the king having been conquered, made peace.

Ex. 3. Duo reges multis militibus exercituum a Senonibus occisis redierunt domum.

> The two kings, many soldiers of their armies having been killed by the Senones, returned home.

In this example there is an Adjective agreeing with the Noun of the Ablative Absolute, a Genitive depending on it and an Ablative of the Instrument going with the Participle.

Any of the Participles can be used though the Perf. Part. Pass. and Perf. Part. Deponent are the most common while the Future Participle is the rarest.

An example of the Perf. Part. Deponent:

Ex. 4. Magna tempestate orta multae naves fractae sunt.

> A great storm having arisen many ships were wrecked.

An example of the Present Participle:

Ex. 5. Vere incipiente ibo rus.

> Spring beginning I shall go to the country.

An example of the Future Participle:

Ex. 6. Caesare venturo ibimus ad urbem.

> Caesar (being) about to come we shall go to the city.

Sometimes there is no participle at all and we merely have two or more Nouns in the Ablative:

Ex. 7. Planco consule haec facta sunt.

> Plancus (being) consul these things were done.

In this case the Participle needed would be the

Present Participle of *sum* which does not exist and is therefore 'understood'.

In every one of the examples above the Latin has been translated absolutely literally. This must always be done to begin with until we are so familiar with this construction that it presents no difficulty. But even when we first translate literally, we must always try to translate into the sort of English we should meet with in a History Book. Very often there are numbers of ways in which the Ablative Absolute could be translated and we must choose the one that makes the most sense.

Thus Example 1 might be rendered 'when the king was conquered' or 'after the defeat of the king' or 'although the king was conquered', etc. Example 5 would most naturally mean 'when spring begins' or 'at the beginning of the spring', etc., etc.

To sum up: take the Ablative Absolute where it comes in the sentence; take the Noun first; translate literally and without a case sign; make sure that you have finished off the Ablative Absolute entirely before you go on to the rest of the sentence.

Remember that a Present Participle, while otherwise declined entirely like *ingens*, always has Ablative in *-e* in the Ablative Absolute construction but in any other construction its Ablative ends in *-i* just as that of *ingens* does.

Exercise 5

1. His rebus adducti, Helvetii omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis ad Santones pervenerunt.

2. Flumen Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant.

3. Caesar de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat.

4. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus magnam eorum partem concīdit; reliqui fugae *sese*[1] *mandarunt*[2] atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt.

5. Is pagus *appellabatur*[3] Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetiae in quattuor pagos divisa est.

6. Hic pagus unus patrum nostrorum memoria L. Cassium consulem interfecerat et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat.

7. *Ita*[4] sive casu, sive consilio immortalium deorum, ea pars civitatis Helvetiae quae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, poenas persolvit.

8. Hoc proelio facto, pontem fecit atque ita exercitum transduxit.

9. Legati hoc responso dato discesserunt. *Postero die*[5] Helvetii castra ex eo loco movent; idem facit Caesar.

10. Equitatum omnem ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia coegerat, Caesar praemittit in eas partes *quo*[6] hostes iter faciunt.

[1] *sese* is merely another form of *se*.   [2] This is a contracted form for *mandaverunt*.   [3] This Verb is called a Factitive Verb and is followed in the Passive by the same case as there is before it; for all practical purposes this means the Nominative, except in the Accusative and Infinitive construction.   [4] Take from *ita* to *deorum* in the order in which it is written.   [5] This being an Ablative of Time When may be taken first.   [6] *quo* is an Adverb of Place.

Exercise 6

1. Nostri cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt.

2. Eo proelio *sublati*[7] Helvetii, *quod*[1] quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem nostrorum propulerant, audacius subsistere et nonnumquam ex novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt.

3. Dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, nec inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum amplius quinis aut senis *milibus*[2] passuum intererat.

4. Interim quotidie Caesar *Aeduos*[3] frumentum flagitabat; nam propter frigora et *quod*[1] Gallia sub septentrionibus posita est, non erant in agris frumenta matura.

5. Caesar, *quod*[1] multis praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, concilio celeriter dimisso Liscum retinet.

6. Majores natu, hac pugna nuntiata, consensu omnium qui supererant, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt, seque ei dediderunt.

7. *Equitatui*[4], quem *auxilio*[5] Caesari Aedui miserant, Dumnorix praeerat.

8. Quibus rebus cognitis, ad has suspiciones quaedam res accedebat, *quod*[6] Dumnorix per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxerat.

9. Cum C. Valerio Procillo, principe Galliae provinciae familiari suo, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Caesar colloquitur.

10. Omnibus rebus auditis Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit.

---

[1] See Exercise 3, note 3. . [2] *milibus* is Abl. of Comparison; compare *puer est major fratre* = 'the boy is bigger than his brother'. [3] Verbs of 'asking', 'teaching', and 'concealing' take two Accusatives, one of the person asked and one of the thing asked for. [4] All compounds of *sum* govern the Dative. [5] Dat. of Purpose; the case sign is 'for'. [6] *quod* here = 'the fact that'. [7] Look up *tollo*.

CHAPTER IV.

The Accusative and Infinitive

The Accusative and Infinitive is very common in Latin. This construction is used to express Indirect Statement. A direct statement is such a sentence as 'the sun is shining', 'the soldiers reached the camp', etc. An indirect statement is when some Verb of saying, hearing, believing, seeing, etc. is put in front of a direct statement introduced by the word 'that'. Thus we get 'we see that the sun is shining', 'they believe that the soldiers reached the camp'. There are very many Verbs and expressions both in English and Latin which are followed by the indirect statement. Notice particularly that in English the Conjunction 'that' introduces the dependent clause (the indirect statement). In Latin this Conjunction is not translated; the subject of the 'that' clause goes in the Accusative and its Verb in the Infinitive. Thus we get:

Ex. 1. We see that the sun shines.

Videmus   solem fulgere.

Ex. 2. They believe that the soldiers reached the camp.

Credunt   milites pervenisse ad castra.

Ex. 3. He was told that the camp would be taken.

Certior factus est   castra captum iri.

(Note that the Future Infinitive Passive does not agree with its subject; it never changes but the Future Infinitive Active and the Perfect Infinitive Passive always agree.)

Ex. 4. We heard that the camp was captured.

Audiimus   castra capta esse.

There is no difficulty with a negative—it is just *non* in Latin and 'not' in English except only that the

Romans always used the verb *nego* (= 'I deny' or 'say...not') instead of *dico...non*.

Ex. 5. He said that he could not come.

Negavit   se venire posse.

(Lit. He denied that he was able to come.)

Exercise 7

1. Miles suam fugam occultari posse existimavit.
2. Legati dixerunt se intelligere populum Romanum ob veteres injurias *Helvetiorum*[1] bellum gessisse.
3. Dixerunt sese habere quasdam res, quas ab eo petere *vellent*[2].
4. Divitiacus locutus est Galliae totius factiones esse duas.
5. Exploratoribus emissis, cognovit hominum circiter milia quindecim Rhenum transiisse.
6. Caesar factus est certior Aeduos cum his semel atque iterum contendisse, et magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse.
7. Dixit suos coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere.
8. Dixit se unum esse ex omni civitate Aeduorum, qui adduci non *potuisset*[2] ut juraret aut suos liberos *obsides*[3] daret.
9. Nuntiatum est Divitiacum ob eam rem ex sua civitate profugisse et Romam ad senatum venisse.

10. Dixit Ariovistum esse hominem barbarum,
    iracundum, temerarium; *non*[4] posse eius
    imperium diutius sustineri.

[1] Subjective Genitive; translate 'done by the Helvetii'.   [2] The reason for this Subjunctive will be explained later (Chap. v); translate it as if it was the same tense of the Indicative.   [3] In apposition to *liberos*.   [4] In this half of the sentence there is no main Verb; the *dixit* of the first part must be understood as the main Verb though there is no need for it in English any more than in Latin. Start your translation with 'that' and take the Subject of *posse* (of course an Acc.) first.

Exercise 8

1. His rebus cognitis, Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit pollicitusque est sibi eam rem *curae*[1] futuram esse.
2. Vidit Aeduos in servitute a Germanis teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat.
3. Se obsides daturos et imperata facturos esse polliciti sunt.
4. Ariovistus negavit se sine exercitu in eas partes Galliae venire audere neque exercitum sine magno commeatu in unum locum contrahere posse.
5. Nonnulli etiam Caesari renuntiabant non fore *dicto audientes*[2] milites nec propter timorem signa laturos esse.
6. Nuntiatum est omnes prima luce ituros esse.
7. Sabinus dixit Rhenum subesse; magno esse Germanis *dolori*[1] Ariovisti mortem et superiores nostras victorias.
8. Certior factus est magnam manum Germanorum Rhenum transiisse; hanc *biduo*[3] adfore.
9. Ambiorix respondit nihil duci nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam *fidem interponere*[4].
10. Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum esse negat, atque in eo *constitit*[5].

[1] Dative of Result or Purpose; case sign 'for'.   [2] *dicto audientes* = 'obedient'.   [3] Abl. of Time Within Which.   [4] *interponere fidem* = 'to pledge one's word'.   [5] *consistere* literally = 'to halt'; here = 'to remain firm'.

Chapter V.

The Uses of the Subjunctive

I t uses of the Subjunctive are very many, and often d fficult for a beginner to understand when translating English into Latin. In translating Latin, however, things are much easier and require little explanation. The Subjunctive is used in the following cases:

(1) In any[1] clause which depends upon the Accusative and Infinitive construction. Translate by the same tense of the Indicative in English.

Ex. 1.   Dicunt hos milites quos ceperimus esse profugos.

> They say that these soldiers whom we have captured are deserters.

(2) In an Indirect Question. Translate again by the same tense of the Indicative in English.

Ex. 2.   Rogavit quid miles vellet.

> He asked what the soldier wanted.

(3) In a Direct Command in the 1st or 3rd person. Translate by using the English verb 'let'.

Ex. 3.   Moriamur pro rege.

> Let us die for our king.

[Note however that if a direct command such as the one above has to be rendered in reported speech it becomes automatically 3rd person and is also put in the Imperfect Subjunctive in the Historic Sequence e.g. (*clamaverunt*) *morerentur pro rege*, (they shouted out) let them die for their king.]

[1] Except after *dum* = 'while', which always takes Pres. Ind.

(4) After a large number of Conjunctions, far too many to put down here. Most of these require the Indicative in English and the Latin Subjunctive should be translated, as in the other cases mentioned above, by the same tense of the Indicative in English. In some cases, however, the Conjunction requires the Subjunctive in English. This, being a matter of English Grammar, will probably be found very difficult!

Ex. 4.   Cum haec dixisset, abiit.

> When he had said these words he departed.

Ex. 5.   Non dubium est quin hoc fecerit.

> There is no doubt but that he did it.

Ex. 6.   Hoc fecit ut liberaretur.

> He did this in order that he might be set free.

Note that in Ex. 6 the English Subjunctive is used because 'in order that' governs the Subjunctive in English.

Remember that all Conjunctions must be taken first in their clause.

Exercise 9

1.   Hoc responso dato, omnem equitatum praemittit ut videat *quas in partes*[1] hostes iter *faciant*[2].
2.   *Ita*[3] *dies*[4] circiter quindecim iter factum est, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum non amplius quinque aut sex milibus passuum interesset.
3.   Intellexit diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri *oporteret*[2].
4.   Graviter eos accusat, quod frumentum neque emi neque ex agris sumi posset.

5. Dicit ab iisdem nostra consilia, quaeque in castris *gerantur*[6], hostibus enuntiari.
6. Milites, *qui*[7] cognoscerent qualis *esset*[2] natura montis, misit.
7. Prima luce cum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur neque aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset, Considius ad eum accurrit.
8. *Labieno*[5] a Caesare praeceptum erat ne proelium committeret.
9. Caesar cognovit Considium quod non *vidisset*[6] sibi renuntiasse.
10. Caesar copias suas in proximum collem subducit equitatumque *qui*[8] sustineret hostium impetum misit.

[1] Take this as if it were *in quas partes*.   [2] See Example 2.   [3] Take *ita* last in the main sentence next before *uti*; the presence of *ita* shows clearly that the *uti* following expresses Consequence, not Purpose. [4] Acc. of Time How Long.   [5] Dative.   [6] See Example 1.   [7] *Qui* here = *ut ei*.   [8] *qui* here = *ut is*.

Exercise 10

1. Caesar primum suo *equo*[1] deinde omnium *remotis*[1] ex conspectu equis, ut aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tolleret, proelium commisit.
2. Diutius cum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, hostes se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt.

3. Hoc toto proelio cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum esset, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit.
4. Legati missi ab hostibus cum se ad pedes eius projecissent, flentes pacem petierunt.
5. Quod ubi Caesar sciit, his, quorum per fines ierant, ut perfugas conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit.
6. Allobrogibus imperavit, ut *iis*[2] frumenti copiam facerent.
7. Cum tridui *viam*[3] processisset nuntiatum est ei Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis Vesontionem contendere.
8. Timor omnem exercitum occupavit ut non mediocriter animos omnium perturbaret.
9. Quidam militum tribuni petebant a Caesare ut eius voluntate discedere liceret.
10. Diu cum *esset pugnatum*[4], impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt.

[1] The order is *primum suo equo deinde equis omnium remotis*.   [2] Dative of Advantage; the use of *is* shows that it does not refer to the Allobroges.   [3] Acc. of Extent of Space.   [4] This is the same as if it were *pugnatum esset*; the auxiliary verb is often put first.

CHAPTER VI. Connected pieces

Exercises on rules given before.

Exercise 11

*The battle with the Helvetii. Caesar reconnoitres
the ground and makes arrangements for an attack.*

Eodem *die*[1] ab exploratoribus certior factus
hostes sub monte consedisse *milia*[2] passuum ab
ipsius castris octo, *qui*[3] cognoscerent, qualis esset
ascensus montis, misit. Renuntiatum est facilem
esse[4]. De tertia vigilia, T. Labienum legatum,
cum duabus legionibus et *iis ducibus*[5], qui iter
cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere
jubet; *quid sui consilii sit*[6], ostendit. Ipse de
quarta vigilia eodem *itinere*[7], quo hostes ierant,
ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se
mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus
habebatur[8], et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in
M. *Crassi*[9] fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemit-
titur.

[1] Abl. of Time When. [2] Acc. of Extent of Space.
[3] There is no antecedent for *qui*; this must be supplied;
remember that it will also be the Object of *misit*.
[4] There is no subject for this Infinitive but it should
be easy to supply it. [5] *iis* does not agree with
ducibus but the latter is in Apposition to *iis*. [6] Liter-
ally 'what there is of his plan', in other words, 'what
his plan is'. [7] The road by which one goes is in the
Abl. [8] *habere* does not mean 'have' here; look it
up. [9] Of course *Crassi* is not governed by *in*; both
Sullae and *Crassi* depend on *exercitu*.

Exercise 12

*The battle with the Helvetii—
Caesar's plan is spoilt.*

Prima luce, cum summus mons a T. Labieno
teneretur et ipse ab hostium castris non longius
mille et quingentis *passibus*[1] abesset, neque, ut
postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus
aut *Labieni*[2] cognitus esset, Considius equo ad-
misso ad eum accurrit; dicit montem, quem a
Labieno occupari *voluerit*[3], ab hostibus teneri;
se[4] id a Gallicis armis atque *insignibus*[5] cogno-
visse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem
subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus, ut ei erat
praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret,
nisi *ipsius*[6] copiae prope hostium castra visa
essent, ut undique uno *tempore*[7] in hostes impetus
fieret, monte occupato, nostros exspectabat,
proelioque abstinebat. *Multo*[8] denique *die*[8] per
exploratores Caesar cognovit et montem a suis
teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium,
timore perterritum, *quod*[9] non vidisset pro viso
sibi *renuntiasse*[10]. Eodem die hostes sequitur et
milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

[1] Abl. of Comparison. [2] *Labieni* of course depends
on *adventus*. [3] See page 24, Example 1. [4] See
Exercise 7, note 4. [5] This word is a Noun. [6] The
use of *ipse* shows that *Caesar* is meant. [7] Abl. of
Time When. [8] Trans. 'late in the day'. [9] *quod*
here = *id quod*. [10] Contracted form for *renuntiavisse*.
The whole of the *quod* clause is the direct object of
renuntiasse.

Exercise 13

Caesar goes towards Bibracte. The Helvetii pursue. Caesar's order of battle.

Postridie eius diei cum *exercitui*[1] frumentum metiri oporteret, Caesar iter ab Helvetiis avertit ac *Bibracte*[2] ire contendit. Ea res hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimabant, *eo magis*[3] quod pridie superioribus locis occupatis proelium non commiserant; commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros insequi ac lacessere a novissimo agmine coeperunt.

Postquam id animadvertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit equitatumque, *qui*[4] sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranarum, ita uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas proxime conscripserat, et omnia *auxilia*[5] collocaret; ac totum montem hominibus compleri et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri iussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi, reiecto nostro equitatu, confertissima acie sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

[1] Dat. of Advantage.   [2] Acc. of Motion Towards.
[3] Literally, 'by that the more greatly' (Abl. of Measure of Difference); translate 'all the more'.   [4] See Exercise 9, note 8.   [5] These were native levies, not greatly to be relied on.

Exercise 14

The battle begins. Caesar sets an example to his men. The army at a disadvantage. The victorious Romans checked. The Helvetii rally.

Caesar primum *suo*[1] deinde omnium equis remotis ex conspectu ut aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium aciem perfregerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis destrictis, in eos impetum fecerunt. Hostibus magno impedimento erat, quod, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque *evellere*[2] poterant neque, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare; multi, diu iactato bracchio, praeoptaverunt scutum manu emittere et *nudo*[3] corpore pugnare. Tandem *vulneribus*[4] defessi pedem referre coeperunt. Boii et Tulungi tamen, qui hostium novissimis *praesidio*[5] erant, *ex itinere*[6] nostros *latere*[7] aperto aggressi, *circumvenēre*[8]; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt.

[1] *suo* of course agrees with *equo* understood; the whole clause down to *conspectu* must be taken after *Caesar* as being an Abl. Abs.   [2] The Obj. is *pilum*, understood.   [3] The Romans habitually spoke of a soldier being *nudus* if he was unarmed or if, as here, he was without some of his arms or armour.   [4] Abl. of Instrument.   [5] Dative of Result or Purpose.   [6] A usual phrase for 'on the march'.   [7] Abl. of

Place Whence. [8] This is an alternative form for *circumvenerunt*; all Perf. Ind. Actives have this form, and it is in quite common use, but for some reason it is omitted in many of the grammars.

Exercise 15

The battle continues. A desperate resistance. Caesar wins the day. The flight of the enemy.

Ita ancipiti *proelio*[1] diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto *proelio*[2], cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum esset, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est *propterea*[3] quod pro vallo carros objecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum centum triginta superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte continenter ierunt; nullam *partem*[4] noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum *die*[5] quarto pervenerunt, cum, propter vulnera militum et propter *sepulturam*[6] occisorum, nostri, *triduum*[4] morati, eos sequi non potuissent, Caesar ad Lingones litteras

nuntiosque misit, ne eos *frumento*[7] neve alia *re*[7] juvarent. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

[1] Abl. of Manner. [2] Abl. of Place Where. [3] *propterea* need not be translated; it only strengthens the *quod*. [4] Acc. of Time How Long. [5] Abl. of Time When. [6] This is a Noun. [7] Abl. of Instrument.

This ended Caesar's campaign against the Helvetii, who promptly sued for peace. Caesar then began negotiations with Ariovistus, a German chief, noted for his pride, cruelty, haughtiness and skill in war, but, as he probably expected, these came to nothing. Ariovistus crossed the Rhine with a large army and Caesar advanced to meet him to the neighbourhood of the modern town of Besançon (Vesontio).

L

3

CHAPTER VII. The Gerund, Gerundive and Gerundive Attraction

The use of the Gerund is very simple. It is described in the Grammars as the Verbal Noun consisting of Neuter Noun, Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative Singular. It was never used in the Nominative and only in the Accusative when the object of such prepositions as *ad* or *in*. In these two cases its place was taken by the Infinitive. Thus the Romans would never have said *amamus ambulandum* for 'we like walking' but *amamus ambulare*; they would equally not have said *ambulandum est jucundum* for 'walking is pleasant', but *ambulare est jucundum*. On the other hand *Equites emissi sunt ad pabulandum* is perfectly correct for 'cavalry were sent out to forage' (i.e. for the purpose of foraging). All the other cases of the Gerund were in common use, nor is there any difficulty in translating them.

Ex. 1. Facultas aquandi data est

would naturally mean

An opportunity of getting water was given.

The Genitive is perhaps the most common case, but, in whatever case the Gerund is, it is merely a matter of remembering that the Gerund is the Verbal Noun which in English ends in -ing, and of getting the correct case sign.

The Gerundive is not quite so easy. This is a Verbal Adjective; it is Passive and implies what 'must be' or 'ought to be' done, and it is usually used in this sense with the Verb 'to be' thus:

Ex. 2. Facultas danda est

would mean

An opportunity ought to be given or must be given or has to be given.

Ex. 3. Facultas danda erat

would mean

An opportunity had to be given.

But notice that after the Gerundive the Romans used the Dative of the Agent, not the Ablative. This is not the only time they used the Dative of the Agent but it is the only time when they always used it—the other occasions were rare and mainly in Poetry. Thus

Ex. 4. Omnia agenda erant Caesari

means

Everything had to be done by Caesar

or   Caesar had to do everything.

There is an exception to this rule of the Dative of the Agent but it is rare and can easily be explained in a note, if an example should occur in the text. Then there is a very common use, Gerundive Attraction. If the Romans required to use the Verbal Noun of a Transitive Verb (we have already dealt with the use in the case of an Intransitive—see Example 1) you would naturally have expected them to write as the translation of:

Ex. 5. He was sent for the purpose of making peace.

Missus est ad faciendum pacem.

faciendum being the Gerund and *pacem* its direct object. But as a matter of fact they much preferred to use the Gerundive and attract it to (i.e. make it agree with) the gender and number of what should have been its object. The Object is attracted to the case of the Gerundive; the Gerundive keeps the case which the Gerund would have had but is attracted into the gender and number of what would have been the Gerund's Object. Thus we get

Ex. 6. Missus est ad faciendam pacem,

3-2

which can be more simply translated than in Example 5:

> He was sent to make peace.

Therefore there is no difficulty about translating the Gerundive Attraction. All you have to remember is that there is no sense of 'ought' or 'must' about it but that it can be translated often by the English Infinitive (as above) or as if it was really the Gerund:

Ex. 7. Missus est faciendae pacis causa.

> He was sent for the sake of making peace.

Sometimes the Gerund was used—if the verb governed any other case than the Accusative, or if the use of the Gerundive would have produced a harsh sound with two -orums or -arums in it.

Ex. 8. Parendo magistris sapientiam discimus.

> By obeying our masters we learn wisdom.

Magistris is of course Dative because *pareo* governs the Dative.

Ex. 9. Amor habendi divitias est fons omnium malorum.

> The love of possessing riches is the root of all evil.

If the Gerundive had been used we should have got *habendarum divitiarum*, which would have sounded horrible. Finally there is a use of the Gerundive Attraction after the Verb *curare* and one or two others.

Ex. 10. Curavit aedificanda moenia.

> He saw to the building of the walls.

Exercise 16

1. Caesar novas copias non exspectandas esse putavit.
2. Ariovistus ad occupandam urbem profectus erat.
3. Magna facultas data est ad bellum gerendum.
4. Trebonius rem conficiendam curavit.
5. Dixit rem sibi necessariam esse ad proficiscendum.
6. Quinque milia armatorum bellandi *causa*[1] educta sunt.
7. Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et saepe novis rebus student.
8. Caesar ea, quae *cognoverat*[2], sibi dissimulanda esse existimavit.
9. Per exploratores certior factus est magnam partem equitatus praedandi frumentandique causa trans Mosam missam esse.
10. Imperator sibi facultatem fecit in Ubios legatos mittendi.

[1] *causa* is always placed after the word it governs.
[2] Indicative because it has nothing to do with what he thought but is an adjectival clause qualifying *ea*.

Exercise 17

1. Caesar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos, neque conditiones accipiendas esse arbitrabatur.
2. Eis ad auxilia capienda *nihil spatii*[1] *dandum*[2] existimabat.
3. Nulla facultas consilii habendi neque arma capiendi data est.
4. Ad hostes persequendos Caesar equitatum misit.
5. Multis de causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum.
6. Erat summa difficultas faciendi pontis propter altitudinem fluminis, tamen id sibi *contendendum*[2] existimabat.
7. Ad haec cognoscenda C. Volusenum cum navi longa praemittit.
8. Dum in his locis Caesar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt.
9. Belli gerendi propter anni tempus nullam facultatem habuit.
10. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titurio Sabino et L. Aurunculeio Cottae, legatis, in Menapios *deducendum*[3] dedit.

[1] Literally, 'nothing of space' (Partitive Genitive), i.e. 'no time'.   [2] Supply *esse*.   [3] This is similar to the use given on page 36, Ex. 10: 'He gave the job of leading the army to....'

CHAPTER VIII

Caesar by a great effort had reached Vesontio before Ariovistus. He stays there for a time. Rumours spread among the Romans about the Germans, with whom they have never yet had to fight, and panic arises.

Exercise 18

Dum paucos *dies*[1] ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, ex percontatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum tantus timor subito omnem exercitum occupavit ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Hi mercatores dicebant Germanos esse ingenti *magnitudine*[2] corporum, incredibili *virtute*[2] atque *exercitatione*[2] in armis; saepe se cum eis congressos *ne*[3] vultum *quidem*[3] atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse. Hic timor primum ortus est a tribunis militum reliquisque, qui amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant; quorum *alius alia causa illata*[4] quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicerent, petebant ut eius voluntate discedere liceret.

[1] Acc. of Time How Long.   [2] Abl. of Quality; note that we say 'he was a man of great strength'.   [3] *ne...quidem* = 'not even'; the word emphasized is always between the *ne* and the *quidem*; this *ne* is not a Conjunction and has nothing to do with *ne* = 'lest'.   [4] Trans. 'some bringing forward one reason and some another'.

Exercise 19

Those who are ashamed to run away from danger and stay in the camp behave as if they are face to face with certain death. Their example spreads to the more experienced soldiers.

Nonnulli, *pudore*[1] adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant; *abditi*[2] in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. *Vulgo*[3] totis *castris*[4] testamenta obsignabantur. Horum *vocibus*[5] ac *timore*[5] paulatim ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant milites centurionesque *quique*[6] *equitatui*[7] praeerant, perturbantur. *Qui ex his*[8] minus timidos se existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum quae intercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Caesari renuntiabant milites, cum castra moveri ac signa ferri iussisset, non *fore dicto audientes*[9], nec propter timorem signa *laturos*[10].

[1] Abl. of Cause.   [2] Translate 'hiding themselves'; this is a use of the Passive which takes the place of what is in Greek the 'Middle Voice'.   [3] This is an Adverb.   [4] Abl. of Place Where.   [5] Abl. of Instrument.   [6] Supply *ii* as the antecedent.   [7] Compounds of *sum* govern the Dative.   [8] This is another way of saying *hi, qui*.   [9] See Exercise 8, note 2.   [10] Supply *esse*.

Exercise 20

Caesar made a long speech to all the officers and centurions pointing out how foolish their fears were, reproaching them for their lack of confidence in him. Finally he says that he is about to march against the enemy and if the rest will not follow he will go with the Tenth Legion alone, for he knows he can rely on them. This speech wins over the soldiers.

Caesar dixit se proxima *nocte*[1] de quarta vigilia castra *moturum*[2], ut *quam primum*[3] intelligere posset, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor valeret. Quod si nemo sequatur, tamen se cum sola decima legione *iturum*[2], de qua non dubitaret, eamque sibi praetoriam cohortem *futuram*[2]. Huic *legioni*[4] Caesar et indulserat praecipue et propter virtutem confidebat maxime. Hac oratione habita, mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas belli *gerundi*[7] nata est; *princepsque*[5] decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum Caesari nuntiaverunt se neque unquam *dubitasse*[6], neque timuisse.

[1] Abl. of Time When.   [2] Supply *esse*.   [3] *quam* with superlative Adj. or Adv. = 'as...as possible'.   [4] Dat. because both Verbs govern Dat.   [5] *Princeps* is practically an Adj. here; trans. 'was the first to'.   [6] Contracted form for *dubitavisse*.   [7] An old form of *gerendi*.

Exercise 21

Long negotiations take place between Caesar and Ariovistus but they come to nothing. Caesar offers battle several times but Ariovistus will only skirmish with the Roman cavalry. At last Ariovistus attacks the smaller of the two Roman camps but is repulsed. Caesar finds out why he would not join battle.

Proximo *die*[1] instituo suo exercitu, Caesar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paulumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi *ne*[2] tum *quidem*[2] eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, *quae*[3] castra minora oppugnaret, misit; acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis *occasu*[1], suas copias Ariovistus, multis et *illatis*[4] et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Cum ex captivis quaereret Caesar *quam ob rem*[5] Ariovistus *proelio*[6] non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset ut matres familiae eorum *sortibus*[7] declararent utrum proelium committi *ex usu esset*[8], *eas*[9] ita dicere non esse *fas*[10] *Germanos*[10] superare, si ante novam lunam *proelio*[6] contendissent.

[1] Abl. of Time When.   [2] See Exercise 18, note 3.
[3] *quae = ut ea.*   [4] Trans. 'having been given'.
[5] Often written as one word; trans. as if *ob quam rem.*
[6] Abl. of Place Where.   [7] Abl. of Instrument.
[8] *ex usu esse* = 'to be expedient'.   [9] Acc. and Infin.

because it is what the captives declared that the *matres familiae* had said.   [10] *fas* is the Subject of *esse* and *Germanos* of *superare*.

Exercise 22

Caesar advances towards the enemy with his whole force (except those left to guard the camps). Ariovistus, seeing that he cannot avoid battle, comes out to meet him. The battle becomes general.

Postridie ejus diei Caesar *praesidio*[1] utrisque castris, *quod*[2] satis esse visum est, reliquit, et triplici instructa acie usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum *necessario*[3] Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt omnemque aciem suam carris circumdederunt, ne *qua*[4] spes in fuga relinqueretur. Caesar a dextro cornu, quod eam partem minime firmam hostium esse animadverteret, proelium commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis, *cominus*[3] gladiis pugnatum est; at Germani celeriter sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, *qui*[5] in phalanges *insilirent*[5] et scuta manibus *revellerent*[5]. Cum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer *multitudine*[6] suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id cum animadvertisset P. Crassus adolescens, qui equitatui

praeerat, tertiam aciem laborantibus *nostris*[7] *subsidio*[1] misit.

[1] Dative of Result or Purpose.   [2] The antecedent of *quod* (*id*) must be understood—it is the object of *reliquit*.   [3] Adverb.   [4] Indefinite Pronoun—used instead of *aliquis* after *si, ne, num,* and *nisi*.   [5] This is *qui* expressing a Consequence, 'the sort of men who' or 'brave enough to'.   [6] Abl. of Instrument.   [7] Dative of Advantage.

CHAPTER IX

Exercise 23

The flight of the Germans. Escape of Ariovistus. Fate of his wives and daughters.

Ita proelium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque *prius*[1] fugere destiterunt, *quam*[1] ad flumen Rhenum milia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta pervenerint. Ibi perpauci aut *viribus*[2] confisi transnatare contenderunt, aut lintribus inventis *sibi*[5] salutem reppererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, *ea*[3] profugit; reliquos omnes consecuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una quam domo secum eduxerat, altera, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Gallia *duxerat*[4]; utraque in ea fuga perierunt. Duae filiae harum, altera occisa, altera capta est.

[1] *prius quam* is usually split in this way; take it as if the *prius* came immediately before the *quam*.   [2] Object of *confisi*.   [3] The road by which one goes is in the Ablative without a preposition.   [4] *ducere* = 'to marry' (but only of a man marrying a woman).   [5] Dative of Advantage.

Exercise 24

Caesar himself releases his friend Procillus who had been a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. Why Procillus had escaped death.

C. Valerius Procillus, quum a custodibus

in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in Caesarem hostes equitatu persequentem incidit. Quae quidem res Caesari non minorem quam ipsa victoria voluptatem attulit, *quod*[1] hominem honestissimum provinciae Galliae, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, sibi restitutum videbat. Procillus Caesari dixit a Germanis se praesente de se ter sortes consultas esse, utrum igni statim necaretur an in aliud tempus reservaretur; sortium beneficio[2] se esse incolumem.

[1] *quod* = 'the fact that'.   [2] Ablative of Cause.

Exercise 25

The results of the victory. Caesar sends his men to winter quarters and goes himself into Gallia Cis-Alpina.

Hoc proelio trans Rhenum nuntiato, Suevi, qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti coeperunt; quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum incolunt, perterritos insecuti magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. Caesar, una *aestate*[1] duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturius *paulo*[2] quam tempus anni postulabat in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit; *hibernis*[3] Labienum praeposuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad *conventus*[4] agendos profectus est.

[1] Ablative of Time Within Which.   [2] Ablative of Measure of Difference.   [3] Dative of Remoter Object.
[4] A Noun in Accusative Plural.

TEST PAPERS

N.B. *The marks allotted are only put for the convenience of those who use the papers.*

I

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

    gens—flumen—mercator—virtus—cupiditas—lex—auctoritas—lingua—cultus—is.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

    differo—divido—absum—incolo—gero—contendo—facio—persuadeo—constituo—adduco.   20

3. Compare and give meaning of

    fortis—paullum—longe—prope—dives—nobilis—facile.   14

4. Translate: ·

    inter se—propterea quod—across the Rhine—continenter—fere—the Pyrenees—undique—among the Helvetii.   16

5. (a) What divides the Gauls from the Aquitani?   2
   (b) What sort of people were the Belgae?   2
   (c) Why were the Helvetii braver than the other Gauls?   2
   (d) Where is Aquitania?   2
   (e) Why did Orgetorix conspire?   2
                                        —
                                        80
                                        —

II

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   iter — oratio — fides — jusjurandum —
   idem—ager—alter—vadum—domus—
   mors.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   persuadeo — obtineo — do — adduco —
   constituo—conor—transeo—possum—
   fluo—proficiscor.   20

3. Compare and give meaning of

   multus—expeditus—magnus—difficilis
   —ultra—paullum.   12

4. Translate:

   in matrimonium dare—inter se—to the
   same place—nihilominus—omnino—two
   journeys—quam maxime.   14

5. What cases should be used to express

   (a) Time How Long;
   (b) the Instrument;
   (c) the Object of persuadeo;
   (d) the Remoter Object;
   (e) Place Whence;
   (f) Measure of Difference;
   (g) Place Where?   7

6. (a) Where did the Boii live?   2
   (b) What river flows between the territory of the
       Helvetii and the Allobroges?   2
   (c) What town is nearest the territory of the
       Helvetii?   2
   (d) When is urbs written with a capital 'u'?   1
                                                      ——
                                                      80
                                                      ——

III

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   pons — adventus — legatus — civitas —
   clades—murus—fossa—lacus—spes—
   opus—telum—via.   24

2. Principal parts of

   jubeo—rescindo—teneo—accipio—con-
   cedo — divido — reverto — constituo —
   perrumpo—conor—repello—relinquo—
   possum—desisto—mitto.   30

3. Translate:

   with me—of him—meanwhile—10 miles
   —16 feet—nonnumquam—propter hoc
   —angustiae—of one's own accord.   18

4. (a) Give two meanings of *ubi*.   2
   (b) Whom did the Helvetii send as ambassadors?   2
   (c) At what mountains did the wall finish?   2
   (d) Of what tribe was Dumnorix?   2
                                                      ——
                                                      80
                                                      ——

IV

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   amicus — civitas — cupiditas — ager —
   conspectus—vicus—exercitus—causa.   16

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   volo — praecipio — contendo — educo —
   pervenio — populor — defendo — rogo —
   vasto—expugno.   20

L   4

3. Translate:

   studere novis rebus—iter facere—a forced
   march—as many as possible—ob eas
   causas—nearer Gaul—paene—se reci-
   pere—winter-quarters—to raise a legion. 20

4. Translate:

   two legions—of five legions—ibi—ipse
   —the Alps.   10

5. (a) What cases does *praeficio* govern?   2
   (b) When is the Supine in -*um* used?   2
   (c) Why was Dumnorix friendly to the Helvetii? 2
   (d) Whom did Caesar put in command of the
       fortress, and where did he go himself?   4
   (e) What did the Helvetii do to the Aedui?   2
   (f) Where did the Allobroges live?   2
                                                 ——
                                                 80
                                                 ——

V

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   socius—flumen—linter—pagus—poena
   —idem—rates—unus—pater—pons.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   adduco—consumo—pervenio—jungo—
   transeo—proficiscor—aggredior—mando
   —abdo—appello—divido—interficio—
   respondeo—cogo—praemitto—discedo. 32

3. Translate:

   about the third watch—with three legions
   —nondum—the remainder—impeditus

   —sub jugum mittere—by chance—to
   pay the penalty—on the next day—4000
   men—whither.   22

4. (a) Where did the fugitives hide?   2
   (b) What did Caesar do after the battle?   2
   (c) How many cavalry did Caesar send after the
       enemy?   2
                                                 ——
                                                 80
                                                 ——

VI

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   agmen — frigus — equitatus — multitudo
   —frumentum—princeps—fides—lacrima
   —auxilium.   18

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   insequor — committo — cado — tollo —
   propello — lacesso — flagito — retineo —
   dedo—praesum—complector—colloquor. 24

3. Compare and give meaning of

   cupide — audacter — novus — celeriter —
   senex.   10

4. Translate:

   the rear—to join battle—500 cavalry—
   sometimes—about 15 days—six each—
   quotidie—meanwhile—septentriones—a
   certain person.   20

5. (a) What sort of verb is *coepit*?   2
   (b) What Ablative is *fratre* in the sentence *puer
       est major fratre*?   2

                                          4-2

(c) What case is governed by compounds of *sum*?   2

(d) Why did Caesar get corn from the Aedui?   2

—

80

—

VII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

miles — fuga — injuria — totus — explorator — obses — jusjurandum — civitas — unus.   18

2. Principal parts and meaning of

occulto — possum — existimo — intelligo —gero—loquor—peto—volo—emitto—cognosco—transeo—contendo—pello—accipio—juro—fugio—sustineo.   34

3. Compare and give meaning of

vetus — diu — temerarius — insignis — liber.   10

4. Translate:

semel — circiter — a certain —15,000—iterum.   5

5. Translate:

to wage war—the Rhine—he was told—ob eam rem—to Rome.   10

6. What was the character of Ariovistus?   3

—

80

—

VIII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

animus—cura—servitus—obses—commeatus — dolor — mors — fides — lux — timor.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

cognosco — polliceor — intellego —audeo —contraho—renuntio—adsum—transeo —respondeo—noceo—consisto.   22

3. Translate:

on getting this news—nonnulli—esse dicto audiens—at daybreak—a space of two days—nothing—fidem interponere —apud Ariovistum.   16

4. (a) What construction do verbs of promising take?   2

(b) What sort of verb is *audeo*?   2

(c) What was said to be *magno dolori Germanis*?   2

(d) What case are *dolori* and *Germanis* in (c) and why?   4

(e) What did Cotta refuse to do?   2

—

70

—

IX

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

equitatus — iter — frumentum — ager — mons—lux—adventus—impetus.   16

2. Principal parts and meaning of

respondeo — praemitto — intellego — oportet — sumo — possum — gero — cognosco — renuntio — sustineo — metior — emo.   24

3. Translate:

> to march—novissimum agmen—the advance guard—5 miles—the same—qualis —to join battle—at daybreak.   16

4. Explain the construction of the words in the following sentences which are in italics:

> (a) Hoc *responso* dato omnem equitatum praemittit ut *videat*....   4
>
> (b) Ita *dies* circiter quindecim iter factum est uti...*interesset*.   4
>
> (c) Intellexit *diem instare*....   2
>
> (d) Milites qui *cognoscerent* qualis *esset* natura montis misit.   4

      70

X

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

> equus—conspectus (noun)—periculum —spes—fuga—totus—nemo—frumentum—timor—voluntas—pes.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of

> tollo—projicio—fleo—peto—averto— scio—procedo—impero—reduco—conquiro—contendo—occupo—perturbo— —licet—potior.   30

3. What is the difference between

> (a) copia and copiae;
>
> (b) impedimentum and impedimenta;
>
> (c) finis and fines?   6

4. Translate:

> committere proelium—se recipere—a space of three days—the seventh hour— ad vesperum—perfuga—non mediocriter —you can go—for a long time—a certain man—a battle was fought.   22

      —
      80
      —

XI

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

> idem—ascensus—iter—ipse—equitatus —se—exercitus—explorator—mons— jugum.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

> consido—mitto—renuntio—cognosco— ascendo—jubeo—ostendo—praemitto— facio—eo.   20

3. Compare

> certus—supra—facilis—peritus.   4

4. Translate:

> fourth—two—octo milia—afterwards— qualis—whither.   6

5. Translate:

> on the same day—about the third watch —what?—skilled in war—summus mons. 10

6. (a) How did Caesar discover where the enemy were?

> (b) Where had the enemy taken up their position?

(c) What did Caesar send out soldiers to discover?
(d) What orders did Caesar give Labienus?
(e) Who were to act as Labienus' guides?
(f) What time did Caesar start?
(g) By what route did Caesar go?
(h) Who was sent ahead with the scouts?
(i) What was his reputation?
(k) Where had he served previously?   20
                                       ——
                                       80
                                       ——

XII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of
   lux—adventus—equus—insigne—collis
   —acies—explorator—timor.   16

2. Principal parts and meaning of
   teneo—absum—comperio—cognosco—
   volo — accurro — instruo — praecipio —
   occupo—exspecto—abstineo—moveo—
   perterreo—renuntio—sequor.   30

3. Translate:
   at daybreak—the top of the hill—1500
   paces—at full gallop—to join battle—
   multo die—denique—on the same day—
   3 miles—to pitch a camp—undique.   22

4. (a) What did Considius tell Caesar?
   (b) What proof did he give that his story was
       correct?
   (c) Why did he bring back a false report?
   (d) Why did Labienus not begin the battle?
   (e) How far from the camp of the Helvetii did
       Caesar pitch a camp?

(f) How did Caesar find out that neither his
    arrival nor that of Labienus was known to the
    enemy?   12
              ——
              80
              ——

XIII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of
   frumentum—timor—auxilium—iter—
   impetus—triplex—acies—jugum—sar-
   cina—totus—carrus.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of
   metior—oportet—averto—contendo—
   nuntio—discedo—existimo—occupo—
   commuto—lacesso—animadverto—in-
   struo—compleo—confero—consisto.   30

3. Explain the difference between
   (a) copia and copiae;
   (b) impedimentum and impedimenta;
   (c) auxilium and auxilia.   6

4. Translate:
   on the next day—eo magis—pridie—the
   rear—meanwhile—to raise a legion—
   postquam.   14

5. Compare and give meaning of
   magnopere — novus — prope — supra —
   prae—confertus.   12

6. How did Caesar draw up his army on the hill?   6
                                                   ——
                                                   90
                                                   ——

XIV

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   equus—conspectus (noun)—periculum
   —spes—fuga—gladius—scutum—ictus
   (noun)—ferrum—bracchium—corpus—
   vulnus—pes—praesidium—pilum.   30

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   tollo—cohortor—perfringo—transfigo—
   inflecto—evello—jacto— refero—aggred-
   ior —circumvenio — conspicor — redin-
   tegro.   24

3. Translate:

   proelium committere—with drawn sword
   —sinister—on the march—se recipere—
   again—tandem—pedem referre.   16

4. (a) When did the Romans speak of a soldier being
       nudus?
   (b) What does *nudus* mean literally?
   (c) What was it that hindered the enemy badly?
   (d) What post did the Boii and Tulungi hold?
   (e) What did Caesar do to make it clear to his
       men that he shared the same dangers as they
       did?   10
                                                 ——
                                                 80
                                                 ——

XV

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   anceps—carrus—totus—vallum—vulnus
   —frumentum—nuntius—nemo.   16

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   averto—video—objicio—vulnero—pot-
   ior —supersum — pervenio — sepelio —
   occido—moror—juvo—sequor.   24

3. Translate:

   a battle was fought—to retreat—at the
   seventh hour—ad vesperum—far into
   the night — nonnulli — 130,000—on the
   fourth day—a space of three days.   18

4. Compare and give meaning of

   diu—acriter—supra.   6

5. What is the construction of the words in italics
   in the following?
   (a) *Castris* potiti sunt.   2
   (b) Tota *nocte* ierunt.   2
   (c) Nullam *partem* noctis *itinere inter-
       misso*.   4
   (d) Caesar ad *Lingones* litteras misit.   2

6. Distinguish between
   (a) littera and litterae;
   (b) finis and fines;
   (c) altus and alter.   6
                                                 ——
                                                 80
                                                 ——

XVI and XVII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   facultas—consilium—explorator—equi-
   tatus—legatus—spatium—difficultas—
   pons—altitudo—reliquus.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   exspecto — puto — occupo —proficiscor
   — conficio—curo—educo—dissimulo—
   existimo — praedor — accipio — arbitror
   —persequor—transeo—paro—moror.   32

3. Translate:

   novae copiae—5000 armed men—studere
   novis rebus—the Moselle—honoris causa
   —navis longa.   12

4. (a) What is the construction of *dum* = while?
   (b) What case is *spatii* in the sentence *nihil spatii
       datur*, and why?
   (c) What is the construction of the words in
       italics in the sentence,

   misit equites *ad hostes persequendos*.   6
                                             ──
                                             70
                                             ──

XVIII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   vox—mercator—timor—mens—corpus
   —magnitudo—vultus—oculus—volunt-
   as—miles.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   moror—occupo—perturbo—congredior

   —orior—sequor—infero—proficiscor—
   discedo—licet.   20

3. Translate:

   res frumentaria—suddenly—not even
   Caesar—amicitiae causa—res militaris—
   you can go—so great.   14

4. Translate:

   (a) While he delayed;
   (b) for the sake of getting provisions;
   (c) he is a man of great courage;
   (d) alii alia dicebant.   8

5. (a) How did the panic in the army arise?
   (b) With whom did it start?
   (c) What reasons did those who were frightened
       give for asking leave of absence?
   (d) What did the traders say the Germans were
       like?   8
                                             ──
                                             70
                                             ──

XIX

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   pudor—timor—vultus—lacrima—vox—
   periculum—magnitudo—iter.   16

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   adduco—vito—remaneo—fingo—abdo
   — queror — praesum — perturbo — exis-
   timo—vereor—renuntio—jubeo.   24

3. Translate:

   nonnulli—angustiae—a tent—familiares

—vulgo—little by little—esse dicto au-
diens—propter hoc.   16

4. (a) What case do compounds of *sum* govern?
   (b) Why did some remain who were most afraid?
   (c) What did the more experienced soldiers say
       they were most afraid of?
   (d) What did some prophesy that the soldiers
       would do?   8

5. What is the construction of the words italicised?

   (a) Nonnulli *pudore* adducti.
   (b) *Abditi* in tabernaculis fatum quere-
       bantur.
   (c) Totis *castris* testamenta obsigna-
       bantur.   6
                                                 —
                                                 70
                                                 —

XX

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   nox—vigilia—officium—pudor—nemo
   —modus—oratio—mens—alacritas—
   princeps—reliquus—solus.   24

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   intelligo—valeo—sequor—dubito—con-
   fido—converto—nascor—indulgeo—
   gero—nuntio.   20

3. Translate:

   on the next night—about the fourth
   watch—to strike camp—quam primum—
   apud eos—cohors praetoria—praecipue—
   gratias agere.   16

4. Compare and give meaning of

   prae — mirus — prope — magnopere —
   bonus—paratus.   12

5. (a) Which was Caesar's favourite legion?
   (b) How did he show his particular confidence in
       them?
   (c) What effect had Caesar's speech on the
       soldiers?
   (d) Who were the spokesmen for the soldiers? 8
                                                 —
                                                 80
                                                 —

XXI

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   exercitus—uterque—potestas—meridies
   —vesperum—vulnus—causa—consue-
   tudo—sors—fas—luna.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   instituo—educo—progredior—intelligo
   —oppugno—accipio—quaero—reperio
   —supero—contendo.   20

3. Translate:

   on the next day—to join battle—not
   even Caesar—tum demum—utrimque—
   right up till evening—quam ob rem—at
   sunset.   16

4. Compare and give meaning of

   paullum—parvus—magnus—acriter—
   novus.   10

5. (a) When did Ariovistus attack Caesar and where?
   (b) Why would he not attack before?
   (c) When did the battle end?   6

6. Explain the construction of the words in italics in the following.

   (a) Suas copias *quae* castra *oppugnarent* misit.

   (b) Cum Caesar quaereret quam ob rem Ariovistus non proelio *decertaret*.

   (c) Suas copias multis *vulneribus* acceptis in castra reduxit.   6.
                                                        ──
                                                        80
                                                        ──

XXII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   praesidium — triplex — carrus — spes — fuga—cornu—scutum—sinister—adolescens—subsidium.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   relinquo — instruo — accedo — animadverto — procurro — conjicio — reperio — insilio—pello—premo—praesum.   22

3. Translate

   on the next day—as far as the camp—tum demum—of necessity—proelium committere—cominus—to be in difficulties.   14

4. (a) When is *quis* (Indefinite) used instead of *aliquis*?

(b) How did Caesar make Ariovistus fight?
(c) What formation did the Germans adopt?
(d) Which part of their line did Caesar attack?
(e) How was the German phalanx broken?
(f) What post did P. Crassus hold?
(g) What Roman troops did not take part in the battle?   14
                                                70
                                                ──

XXIII

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   flumen—linter—vis—salus—ripa—eques —uxor—alter—soror—uterque.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   restituo — verto — desisto — pervenio — confido—transnato—contendo—invenio —reperio—deligo—nanciscor—profugio —interficio—pereo—consequor.   30

3. Translate:

   terga vertere—prius hoc fecit quam eum vidi—50 miles—very few—Marcus married Claudia.   .10

4. (a) What stopped the flight of the Germans?
   (b) How did Ariovistus escape?
   (c) What happened to the wives of Ariovistus?
   (d) What happened to the daughters of Ariovistus?   8

5. *Ibam forte Via Sacra.* What case is *Via* and why?   2
                                                70
                                                ──

L   5

XXIV and XXV

1. Genitive singular and meaning of

   custos—catena—equitatus—voluptas—
   hospes—sors—ignis—incolumis—aestas
   —conventus.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

   vincio — traho — persequor — affero —
   eripio—consulo—neco—nuntio—reverto
   —incolo—occido—conficio—postulo—
   proficiscor—ago.   30

3. Translate:

   trini—paulo maturius—winter quarters
   —hither Gaul.   8

4. Compare and give meaning of

   mature — parvus — honestus — prope —
   citra—magnus.   12

5. (a) Who was Valerius Procillus?
   (b) How did the Germans wish to put him to
       death?
   (c) To what did he owe his escape?
   (d) Where did Caesar send his army into winter-
       quarters?
   (e) Where did Caesar go himself?   10

                                                  ──
                                                  80
                                                  ──

VOCABULARY

A

a, ab, prep. gov. abl. (1) *by,* (2) *from*
abdo, -ěre, abdidi, abditum, vb. trans. *hide*
abduco, -ěre, abduxi, abductum, vb. trans. *lead away*
abstineo, -ēre, abstinui, abstentum, vb. trans. and in-trans. (1) *keep away from,* (2) *abstain from*
absum, abesse, abfui, irreg. vb. *be absent*
ac (atque), conj. *and*
accedo, -ěre, accessi, accessum, vb. intrans. (1) *approach,* (2) *be added*
accipio, -ěre, accepi, acceptum, vb. trans. *receive*
accurro, -ěre, accurri, accursum, vb. intrans. *run towards, hasten*
accuso, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *accuse*
acies, -ei, noun fem. *line (of battle)*
acriter, adv. *keenly*
ad, prep. gov. acc. (1) *to, towards,* (2) *at*
adduco, -ěre, adduxi, adductum, vb. trans. (1) *lead towards,* (2) *lead on*
admitto, -ěre, admisi, admissum, vb. trans. (1) *admit, allow,* (2) *let go*
adolescens, -entis, noun masc. *young man*
adsum, adesse, adfui, irreg. vb. *be present, be here*
adventus, -ūs, noun masc. *arrival*
Aeduus, -a, -um, adj. *Aeduan, one of the Aedui* (a tribe)
aequo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *make equal, level*
aestas, -atis, noun fem. *summer*
ager, agri, noun masc. *field*
aggredior, -i, aggressus sum, dep. vb. trans. *attack*
agmen, -inis, noun neut. *line (of march), column*
ago, -ěre, egi, actum, vb. trans. (1) *do,* (2) *drive*
alacritas, -atis, noun fem. *promptness, eagerness*
alienus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *something belonging to some one else,* (2) *foreign,* (3) *unfavourable*
alius, -a, -ud, adj. *other*; but note two other uses:
   (1) alii pugnant, alii fugiunt[1] = *some fight, others fly,*
   (2) alii alia dicunt[1] = *some say one thing, some another*
Allobroges, -um, noun masc. *the Allobroges* (a tribe)
Alpes, -ium, noun fem. *the Alps*
alter, -a, -um, adj. *one (of two)*; but note alter hoc alter illud fecit = *the one did this, the other that*

[1] also in Sing.

altitudo, -inis, noun fem. (1) *height*, (2) *depth*
amicitia, -ae, noun fem. *friendship*
amicus, -i, noun masc. *friend*
amplius, adv. *more*
an, conj. *or*
anceps, ancipitis, adj. *doubtful*
angustiae, -arum, noun (plu. only) fem. *narrow place, pass*
angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*
animadverto, -vertere, -verti, -versum, vb. trans. and intrans. *notice, observe*
animus, -i, noun masc. (1) *mind*, (2) *spirit*, (3) *courage*
annus, -i, noun masc. *year*
ante, prep. gov. acc. *before*; but (note) sometimes used as adv. for antea
apertus, -a, -um, adj. *open*
appello, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *call, name*
appello, -ĕre, appuli, appulsum, vb. trans. *drive towards*
apud, prep. gov. acc. (1) *at*, (2) *among*, (3) *near*; but note apud me = *at my house*
Aquileia, -ae, noun fem. *Aquileia* (a town)
Aquitania, -ae, noun fem. *Aquitania* (a province)
arbitror, -ari, -atus, dep. vb. intrans. *think*
Ariovistus, -i, noun masc. *Ariovistus* (a chief)
arma, -orum, noun (plu. only) neut. *arms*
armatus, -a, -um, adj. *armed*
ascendo, -ĕre, ascendi, ascensum, vb. trans. *climb*
ascensus, -ūs, noun masc. *ascent*
at, conj. *but*
atque (ac), conj. *and*
auctoritas, -atis, noun fem. (1) *authority*, (2) *influence*
audax, -acis, adj. *bold*
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, semi-dep. vb. trans. and intrans. *dare*
audio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *hear*
Aurunculeium, -i, noun neut. *Aurunculeium* (a town)
auxilium, -i, noun neut. *help*
averto, -ĕre, averti, aversum, vb. trans. *turn away*

B

barbarus, -i, noun masc. *barbarian, foreigner, savage*
Belgae, -arum, noun masc. *the Belgae* (a tribe)
bello, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *make war*
bellum, -i, noun neut. *war*

beneficium, -i, noun neut. *kindness*
Bibracte, -is, noun neut. *Bibracte* (a town)
biduum, -i, noun neut. *a space of two days*
Boii, -orum, noun masc. *the Boii* (a tribe)
bracchium, -i, noun neut. *arm*

C

C., abbr. for *Caius* (a name)
cado, -ĕre, cecĭdi, casum, vb. intrans. *fall*
caedo, -ĕre, cecīdi, caesum, vb. trans. *kill*
Caesar, -aris, noun masc. *Caesar*
Caius, -i, noun masc. *Caius* (a name)
calamitas, -atis, noun fem. *disaster*
capio, -ĕre, cepi, captum, vb. trans. *take*
captivus, -i, noun masc. *captive, prisoner*
carrus, -i, noun masc. *waggon*
Cassius, -i, noun masc. *Cassius* (a name)
Casticus, -i, noun masc. *Casticus* (a name)
castra, -orum, noun neut. (plu. only) *camp*
casus, -ūs, noun masc. (1) *chance*, (2) *fate*, (3) *misfortune*
catena, -ae, noun fem. *chain*
causa, -ae, noun fem. *cause*; but note causā used as prep. gov. gen. = *for the sake of* (stands after noun governed)
celer, -is, -e, adj. *quick*
centum, indecl. adj. *a hundred*
centurio, -ǫnis, noun masc. *a centurion* (Roman officer)
certiorem facĕre, vb. phrase = *make* [some one] *more certain*, i.e. *tell*
certus, -a, -um, adj. *fixed, sure, certain*
circiter, adv. *about*
circuitus, -ūs, noun masc. *circumference*
circum, prep. gov. acc. *round, around*
circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datum, vb. trans. *surround*
circumvenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, vb. trans. *surround*
citra, prep. gov. acc. *on this side of*
civitas, -atis, noun fem. *state*
clades, -is, noun fem. *disaster, defeat*
coepi, -isse, defective vb. (no present tenses) *begin*
cognosco, -ĕre, cognovi, cognitum, vb. trans. and intrans. *get to know, ascertain, find out*
cogo, -ĕre, coegi, coactum, vb. trans. (1) *drive together*, (2) *compel*, (3) *collect*

cohortor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. *encourage*

colloco, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *station, place*

colloquor, -i, collocutus sum, dep. vb. trans. and intrans. *talk, say, speak, converse*

cominus, adv. *hand to hand*

commeatus, -ūs, noun masc. (1) *voyage*, (2) *provisions*

commeo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *go to and fro*

committo, -ĕre, commisi, commissum, vb. trans. *entrust*; but note **committere proelium** = *join* or *begin battle*

commodus, -a, -um, adj. *convenient*

communis, -e, adj. *common*

commuto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *change*

comparo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *prepare*, (2) *gain*

comperio, -ire, comperi, compertum, vb. trans. *discover*

complector, -i, complexus sum, dep. vb. trans. (1) *embrace*, (2) *surround*, (3) *understand*

compleo, -ēre, complevi, completum, vb. trans. *fill*

complures, -a, adj. *many*

conatus, -ūs, noun masc. *attempt*

concedo, -ĕre, concessi, concessum, vb. trans. (1) *yield*, (2) *grant*

concido, -ĕre, concīdi, concīsum, vb. trans. *kill, destroy*

concursus, -ūs, noun masc. (1) *a running together*, (2) *assembly*

conditio, -onis, noun fem. *condition*

conduco, -ĕre, conduxi, conductum, vb. trans. *lead*

confero, conferre, contuli, collatum, vb. trans. (1) *carry together*, (2) *collect*, (3) *compare*

confertus, -a, -um, adj. *close, dense, thick*

conficio, -ĕre, confeci, confectum, vb. trans. *finish*

confido, -ĕre, confisus sum, semi-dep. vb. gov. dat. (1) *trust*, (2) *rely on*

confirmo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *strengthen*, (2) *encourage*, (3) *confirm*

congredior, -i, congressus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *fight*

conjicio, -ĕre, conjeci, conjectum, vb. trans. *throw*

conjuratio, -onis, noun fem. *conspiracy*

conor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. and intrans. *try*

conquiro, -ĕre, conquisivi, conquisitum, vb. trans. *seek for*

conscribo, -ĕre, conscripsi, conscriptum, vb. trans. *raise, enrol* (soldiers)

consensus, -ūs, noun masc. *agreement*

consequor, -i, consecutus sum, dep. vb. trans. *follow*

Considius, -i, noun masc. *Considius* (a name)

consido, -ĕre, consedi, consessum, vb. intrans. *encamp*

consilium, -i, noun neut. *plan*

consisto, -ĕre, constiti, constitum, vb. intrans. (1) *halt*, (2) *take up position*

conspectus, -ūs, noun masc. *sight*

conspicor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. *see*

constituo, -ĕre, constitui, constitutum, vb. trans. (1) *arrange*, (2) *determine*

consuetudo, -inis, noun fem. *custom*

consul, -is, noun masc. *consul*

consulo, -ĕre, consului, consultum, vb. trans. *consult* and vb. intrans. gov. dat. *consult for advantage of*

consumo, -ĕre, consumpsi, consumptum, vb. trans. (1) *eat up, consume*, (2) *spend*

contendo, -ĕre, contendi, contentum, vb. intrans. (1) *march*, (2) *hurry*, (3) *fight*

continenter, adv. *continuously*

contineo, -ēre, continui, contentum, vb. trans. (1) *contain*, (2) *keep together*, (3) *keep*

contraho, -ĕre, contraxi, contractum, vb. trans. (1) *draw together*, (2) *collect*

conventus, -ūs, noun masc. *meeting*

converto, -ĕre, converti, conversum, vb. trans. (1) *turn*, (2) *change*

copia, -ae, noun fem. sing. = *plenty*, plu. = *forces*

cornu, -ūs, noun neut. (1) *horn*, (2) *wing* (of army)

corpus, -oris, noun neut. *body*

Cotta, -ae, noun masc. *Cotta* (a name)

Crassus, -i, noun masc. *Crassus* (a name)

cultus, -ūs, noun masc. (1) *cultivation*, (2) *civilisation*, (3) *worship*

cum, prep. gov. abl. *with*

cum (quum), conj. gov. subj. (more rarely indic.) (1) *when*, (2) *since*, (3) *although*

cupiditas, -atis, noun fem. (1) *greed*, (2) *desire*, (3) *eagerness*

cupidus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *greedy*, (2) *eager*

cura, -ae, noun fem. *care*

curo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. (1) *care for*, (2) *undertake* (only when foll. by gerundive)

custos, -odis, noun masc. *guard*

D

de, prep. gov. abl. (1) *concerning*, (2) *about*, (3) *from*

debeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. intrans. *ought*

decem, indecl. adj. *ten*

decerto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fight*

decimus, -a, -um, adj. *tenth*

declaro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. *declare*

dedo, -ēre, dedidi, deditum, vb. trans. *hand over*; note se dedĕre = *surrender*

deduco, -ēre, deduxi, deductum, vb. trans. *lead away, withdraw*

defendo, -ēre, defendi, defensum, vb. trans. *defend*

defessus, -a, -um, adj. *tired, weary*

deinde, adv. *then, next*

dejicio, -ēre, dejeci, dejectum, vb. trans. *throw down*

deligo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *tie, fasten*

deligo, -ēre, delegi, delectum, vb. trans. *choose*

demum, adv. *indeed*

denique, adv. *at last*

desisto, -ēre, destiti, vb. intrans. *cease*

destringo, -ēre, destrinxi, destrictum, vb. trans. *draw* (sword)

deus, -i, noun masc. *god*

dexter, -era and -tra, -erum and -trum, *right*; (note) often used as noun: **dextera**, -erae or -trae, noun fem. = *right hand*

dico, -ēre, dixi, dictum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *say*, (2) *speak*, (3) *tell*

dies, -ei, noun masc. (sometimes fem. in sing.) *day*

differo, differre, distuli, dilatum, vb. trans. (1) *carry in different directions*, (2) *carry away*

difficilis, -e, adj. *difficult*

difficultas, -atis, noun fem. *difficulty*

dimitto, -ēre, dimisi, dimissum, vb. trans. *send away, dismiss*

discedo, -ēre, discessi, discessum, vb. intrans. *depart*

disjicio, -ēre, disjeci, disjectum, vb. trans. (1) *throw in different directions*, (2) *scatter*

dissimulo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. *pretend*

ditissimus, -a, -um, superl. of dives

diu, adv. *for a long time*

dives, divitis or ditis, adj. *rich*

divido, -ēre, divisi, divisum, vb. trans. *divide*

Divitiacus, -i, noun masc. *Divitiacus* (a chief)

do, dare, dedi, datum, vb. trans. *give*, gov. acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object

dolor, -oris, noun masc. *grief*

domus, -ūs, noun fem. (1) *house*, (2) *home*

dubito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. (1) *doubt*, (2) *hesitate*

duco, -ēre, duxi, ductum, vb. trans. (1) *lead*, (2) *marry*

dum, conj. gov. (1) pres. indic. = *while*, (2) subj. = *until*

Dumnorix, -igis, noun masc. *Dumnorix* (a chief)

duo, -ae, -o, adj. *two*

dux, ducis, noun masc. *leader, chief*

E

E (ex), prep. gov. abl. *out of, from*

educo, -ēre, eduxi, eductum, vb. trans. *lead out*

effemino, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *make like a woman, weaken*

emitto, -ēre, emisi, emissum, vb. trans. *send out*

emo, -ēre, ēmi, emptum, vb. trans. *buy*

enuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. *tell, announce*

eo, ire, ii (ivi), itum, irreg. vb. intrans. *go*

eodem, adv. *to the same place*

eques, -itis, noun masc. *horseman, knight, trooper*. In plu. **equites**, -um = *cavalry*

equitatus, -ūs, noun masc. *cavalry*

equus, -i, noun masc. *horse*

eripio, -ēre, eripui, ereptum, vb. trans. (1) *snatch away*, (2) *rescue*

et, conj. (1) *and*, (2) *also*, (3) *even*; note that if 'et' is foll. by another 'et' the first 'et' should be translated *both*

etiam, conj. (1) *also*, (2) *even*

evello, -ēre, evelli, evulsum, vb. trans. *pull out, tear out*

excipio, -ēre, excepi, exceptum, vb. trans. (1) *take out*, (2) *relieve*, (3) *intercept*

exeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, irreg. vb. intrans. *go out*

exercitatio, -onis, noun fem. (1) *exercise*, (2) *practice*

exercitus, -ūs, noun masc. *army*

existimo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *think*

expeditus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *light-armed*, (2) *unencumbered*, (3) *convenient*

explorator, -oris, noun masc. *scout*

expugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *take by storm*
exspecto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *wait for*
extremus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *last*

F

facere certiorem = *make more certain*, i.e. *tell*
facilis, -e, adj. *easy*
facio, -ĕre, feci, factum, vb. trans. (1) *do*, (2) *make*
factio, -onis, noun fem. *a party* (political)
facultas, -atis, noun fem. *opportunity*
familia, -ae, noun fem. *family*
familiaris, -is, noun masc. *friend*
fas, indecl. noun neut. *right*
fatum, -i, noun neut. *fate*
fere, adv. *nearly, almost*
fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irreg. vb. *carry*; but note ferre
    signa = *to advance*
ferrum, -i, noun neut. *iron*
fides, -ei, noun fem. (1) *faith*, (2) *loyalty*, (3) *pledge*
filia, -ae, noun fem. *daughter*
fingo, -ĕre, finxi, fictum, vb. trans. and intrans. *form,
    fashion, make*
finis, -is, noun masc. *end*; but note in plu. fines, -ium =
    (1) *boundaries*, (2) *territory*
fio, fieri, factus sum, irreg. vb. used as pass. of facio,
    (1) *am made*, (2) *become*
firmus, -a, -um, adj. *strong*
flagito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. *demand*
fleo, -ēre, flevi, fletum, vb. intrans. *weep*
flumen, -inis, noun neut. *river*
fluo, -ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, vb. intrans. *flow*
fortis, -e, adj. (1) *brave*, (2) *strong*
fortuna, -ae, noun fem. *fortune*
fossa, -ae, noun fem. *ditch*
frater, fratris, noun masc. *brother*
frigus, -oris, noun neut. *cold*
frumentarius, -a, -um, adj. *of corn*, usually in phrase:
    res frumentaria = *corn*
frumentor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *get corn*
frumentum, -i, noun neut. *corn*
fuga, -ae, noun fem. *flight*

G

Gallia, -ae, noun fem. *Gaul*
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj. *Gallic*
Gallus, -i, noun masc. *a Gaul*

Garumna, -ae, noun fem. *Garumna* (a river)
Geneva, -ae, noun fem. *Geneva* (a town)
gens, gentis, noun fem. (1) *tribe*, (2) *people*
Germanus, -i, noun masc. *a German*
gero, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, vb. trans. (1) *carry on*, (2)
    wage (*war*)
gladius, -i, noun masc. *sword*
gratia, -ae, noun fem. *favour*; but note in plu. gratiae,
    -arum = *thanks*
gratias agĕre = *thank* (and governs dat.)
gravis, -e, adj. (1) *heavy*, (2) *severe*, (3) *serious*

H

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. (1) *have, hold*, (2)
    consider
Helvetii, -orum, noun masc. *the Helvetii* (a people)
hiberna, -orum, noun neut. *winter-quarters*
hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pronoun, *this*
hiemo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *spend the winter*
Hispania, -ae, noun fem. *Spain*
homo, -inis, noun masc. *man*
hora, -ae, noun fem. *hour*
hospes, -itis, noun com. (1) *host*, (2) *guest*
hostis, -is, noun masc. *enemy*

I

ibi, adv. *there*
ictus, -ūs, noun masc. *blow*
idem, eadem, idem, pron. *the same*
ignis, -is, noun masc. *fire*
immortalis, -e, adj. *immortal*
impedimentum, -i, noun neut. *hindrance*; but note in
    plu. impedimenta, -orum, *baggage*
impeditus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *encumbered*, (2) *heavy-
    armed*, (3) *at a disadvantage*
imperatum, -i, noun neut. *command*
imperium, -i, noun neut. (1) *power*, (2) *rule*, (3) *empire*
impero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *order*
impetus, -ūs, noun masc. *attack*
importo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *carry in* (or *into*)
in, prep. (1) gov. acc. *into, on to*, (2) gov. abl. *in, on*
incido, -ĕre, incidi, incasum, vb. intrans. (1) *fall upon*,
    (2) *fall in with, happen*
incolo, -ĕre, -ui, incultum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1
    inhabit, (2) *dwell*
incolumis, -e, adj. *safe*

incredibilis, -e, adj. *unbelievable*

induco, -ĕre, induxi, inductum, vb. trans. *lead in* (or *into*)

indulgeo, -ēre, indulsi, vb. intrans. gov. dat. *indulge, favour*

infero, inferre, intuli, illatum, vb. trans. *carry* or *bring in* (or *into*); but note inferre bellum = *wage war*

inflecto, -ĕre, inflexi, inflexum, vb. trans. *bend*

influo, -ĕre, influxi, influxum, vb. intrans. *flow in* (or *into*)

ingens, -entis, adj. *huge*

injuria, -ae, noun fem. (1) *wrong,* (2) *injury*

inopinans, -antis, adj. *not expecting, unawares*

insequor, -i, insecutus sum, dep. vb. trans. *pursue*

insigne, -is, noun neut. *uniform*

insignis, -e, adj. (1) *famous,* (2) *conspicuous*

insilio, -ire, -ui, vb. intrans. *jump in* (or *into*)

instituo, -ĕre, -ui, -utum, vb. trans. (1) *set up,* (2) *begin,* (3) *determine*

insto, -are, -iti, vb. intrans. (1) *attack,* (2) *press on,* (3) *be at hand*

instruo, -ĕre, instruxi, instructum, vb. trans. *draw up*

intellego, -ĕre, intellexi, intellectum, vb. trans. *understand, perceive*

inter, prep. gov. acc. (1) *between,* (2) *among*

intercedo, -ĕre, intercessi, intercessum, vb. intrans. (1) *go between,* (2) *occur*

interdiu, adv. *during the day*

interdum, adv. *meanwhile*

interea, adv. *besides*

interficio, -ĕre, interfeci, interfectum, vb. trans. *kill*

interim, adv. *meanwhile*

intermitto, -ĕre, intermisi, intermissum, vb. trans. (1) *slacken,* (2) *let pass*

intersum, interesse, interfui, irreg. vb. gov. dat. *be between* or *among*

invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum, vb. trans. *find*

ipse, -a, -um, pronoun, *self*

iracundus, -a, -um, adj. *angry*

is, ea, id, demonstr. pronoun (1) *that,* (2) *he, she, it*

ita, adv. (1) *so,* (2) *thus*

Italia, -ae, noun fem. *Italy*

itaque, conj. (1) *and so,* (2) *therefore*

iter, itineris, noun neut. (1) *journey,* (2) *march,* (3) *road*

iterum, adv. *again*

J

jacio, -ĕre, jeci, jactum, vb. trans. *throw*

jacto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *throw,* (2) *shake,* (3) *boast,* (4) *discuss*

jam, adv. (1) *now,* (2) *already*

jubeo, -ēre, jussi, jussum, vb. trans. *order*

judicium, -i, noun neut. *judgment, opinion*

jugum, -i, noun neut. (1) *yoke,* (2) *ridge* (of hill)

jungo, -ĕre, junxi, junctum, vb. trans. *join*

Jura, -ae, noun fem. *the Jura* (a chain of mountains)

juro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *swear*

jusjurandum, -i, noun neut. *oath*

juvo, -are, juvi, jutum, vb. trans. *help*

L

L., *Lucius* (a name)

Labienus, -i, noun masc. *Labienus* (an officer)

laboro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *be in difficulties*

lacesso, -ĕre, lacessivi, lacessitum, vb. trans. (1) *provoke,* (2) *harass*

lacrima, -ae, noun fem. *tear*

lacus, -ūs, noun masc. *lake*

lătus, -ĕris, noun neut. (1) *side,* (2) *flank*

legatus, -i, noun masc. (1) *officer,* (2) *ambassador*

legio, -onis, noun fem. *legion*

Lemannus, -i, noun masc. *Lemannus* (a lake)

lex, legis, noun fem. *law*

liberi, -orum, noun com. *children*

licet, -ēre, licuit, impers. vb. *it is lawful*

Lingones, -um, noun masc. *the Lingones* (a tribe)

lingua, -ae, noun fem. *tongue*

linter, lintris, noun fem. *boat*

Liscus, -i, noun masc. *Liscus* (a name)

littera, -ae, noun fem. *letter* (alphabet); but in plu. litterae, -arum (1) *a letter,* (2) *a dispatch*

locus, -i, noun masc. *place*

longe, adv. (1) *far,* (2) *by far*

longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*

loquor, -i, locutus sum, dep. vb. trans. and intrans. *speak, say*

Lucius, -i, noun masc. *Lucius* (a name)

luna, -ae, noun fem. *moon*

lux, lucis, noun fem. *light*

M

M., *Marcus* (a name)
magis, adv. *more greatly*
magnitudo, -inis, noun fem. *size*
magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great*
major, -jus, comp. adj. *greater*; but note **majores natu** = *elders*
mando, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *entrust*
manus, -ūs, noun fem. (1) *hand*, (2) *band*
matara, -ae, noun fem. *spear*
mater, matris, noun fem. *mother*
matrimonium, -i, noun neut. *marriage*
mature, adv. *early*
maturo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *hurry*
maturus, -a, -um, adj. *early*
maximus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *greatest*
mediocriter, adv. *to a small extent*
medius, -a, -um, adj. *middle*
memoria, -ae, noun fem. *memory*
Menapii, -orum, noun masc. *the Menapii* (a tribe)
mens, mentis, noun fem. *mind*
mercator, -oris, noun masc. *merchant*
meridies, -ei, noun masc. *noon*
metior, -iri, mensus sum, dep. vb. trans. *measure*
miles, -itis, noun masc. *soldier*
militaris, -e, adj. *military*
mille, indecl. noun, *one thousand*; but note **milia, -um,** noun neut. *thousands*
minime, superl. adv. *least*
minor, -us, comp. adj. *smaller*
minus, comp. adv. *less*
mirus, -a, -um, adj. *wonderful*
miseror, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. (1) *lament*, (2) *pity*
mitto, -ĕre, misi, missum, vb. trans. *send*
mobilis, -e, adj. (1) *active*, (2) *fickle*
modus, -i, noun masc. *manner*
mons, montis, noun masc. *hill*
Morini, -orum, noun masc. *the Morini* (a tribe)
moror, -ari, -atus sum, vb. intrans. *delay*
mors, mortis, noun fem. *death*
Mosa, -ae, noun fem. *the Moselle* (a river)
moveo, -ĕre, movi, motum, vb. trans. *move*
multitudo, -inis, noun fem. *multitude, large number*
multo, adv. *much*

multus, -a, -um, adj. *many*
munio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *fortify*
munitio, -onis, noun fem. *fortification*
murus, -i, noun masc. *wall*

N

nam, conj. *for*
nanciscor, -i, nactus or nanctus sum, dep. vb. trans. *obtain*
nascor, -i, natus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *be born*
natura, -ae, noun fem. *nature*
natus, -ūs, noun masc. *birth*
navicula, -ae, noun fem. *small boat*
navis, -is, noun fem. *ship*
navis longa = *warship*
ne, conj. gov. subj. (1) *lest*, (2) *in order that...not*
ne...quidem, adv. *not even*
nec (neque), conj. (1) *neither*, (2) *nor*
necessario, adv. *of necessity, necessarily*
necessarius, -i, noun masc. (1) *friend*, (2) *relation*
neco, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *kill*
nego, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans and intrans. (1) *deny*, (2) *say that...not*
nemo, nullius, noun com. *nobody*
neque (nec), conj. (1) *neither*, (2) *nor*
neu (neve), conj. gov. subj. (1) *neither that*, (2) *nor that*, (3) *and that...not*
nihil, indecl. noun neut. *nothing*
nihilominus, adv. *notwithstanding*
nisi, conj. (1) *unless*, (2) *if...not*, (3) *except*
nobilis, -e, adj. *noble, high-born*
nobilitas, -atis, noun fem. *nobility, high rank*
noceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *hurt*
noctu, adv. *by night*
nolo, nolle, nolui, irreg. vb. *be unwilling, not to wish*
non, adv. *not*
nondum, adv. *not yet*
nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. *some*
nonnunquam, adv. *sometimes*
Noricum, -i, noun neut. *Noricum* (a district)
noster, -tra, -tum, possess. adj. *our*
novissimus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *last*; but note **novissimum agmen** = *the rear*
novus, -a, -um, adj. *new*; but note **novae res** = *rebellion*, and **novis rebus studēre** = *rebel*
nox, noctis, noun fem. *night*

nudus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *naked*, (2) *stripped*
nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no, none*
numerus, -i, noun masc. *number*
nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *announce, tell*
nuntius, -i, noun masc. (1) *messenger*, (2) *news*

O

ob, prep. gov. acc. *on account of*
objicio, -ĕre, objeci, objectum, vb. trans. *throw in the way of*
obsecro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *beseech*
obses, -idis, noun com. *hostage*
obsigno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *sign* (a document)
obstringo, -ĕre, -strinxi, -strictum, vb. trans. *bind*
obtineo, -ēre, -ui, obtentum, vb. trans. (1) *occupy, get possession of*, (2) *hold*
occasus, -ūs, noun masc. *falling*; usually in phrase occasus solis = *sunset*
occido, -ĕre, occīdi, occīsum, vb. trans. *kill*
occulto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *hide*
occupo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *seize*
Oceanus, -i, noun masc. *the sea*
octo, indecl. adj. *eight*
oculus, -i, noun masc. *eye*
officium, -i, noun neut. *duty*
omnino, adv. (1) *at all*, (2) *altogether*
omnis, -e, adj. *all*
oportet, -ēre, -uit, impers. vb. *it behoves*
oppidum, -i, noun neut. *town*
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *attack*
opus, -eris, noun neut. *work*
oratio, -onis, noun fem. *speech*
Orgetorix, -igis, noun masc. *Orgetorix* (a chief)
orior, -iri, ortus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *arise*
ostendo, -ĕre, ostendi, ostensum or ostentum, vb. trans. *show*

P

P., *Publius* (a name)
paene, adv. *almost, nearly*
pagus, -i, noun masc. (1) *village*, (2) *district*
paratus, -a, -um, adj. *ready*
paro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *prepare*
pars, partis, noun fem. *part*

parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small*
passus, -ūs, noun masc. *pace*; but note mille passūs = *one mile*
pater, patris, noun masc. *father*
pauci, -ae, -i, adj. (plu. only) *few*
paulatim, adv. *little by little*
paullo, adv. *little*
paullum, adv. *little*
pello, -ĕre, pepuli, pulsum, vb. trans. (1) *drive*, (2) *defeat*
per, prep. gov. acc. *through*
percontatio, -onis, noun fem. *enquiry*
perduco, -ĕre, perduxi, perductum, vb. trans. (1) *lead through*, (2) *build* (*roads*)
pereo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, irreg. vb. intrans. *perish*
perfringo, -ĕre, perfregi, perfractum, vb. trans. *break through*
perfuga, -ae, noun masc. *deserter*
periculum, -i, noun neut. *danger*
peritus, -a, -um, adj. gov. gen. *skilled in*
permoveo, -ēre, permovi, permotum, vb. trans. (1) *move thoroughly*, (2) *frighten*, (3) *anger*
perpauci, -ae, -a, adj. (plu. only) *very few*
perrumpo, -ĕre, perrupi, perruptum, vb. trans. *burst through*
persequor, -i, persecutus sum, vb. trans. *pursue*
persolvo, -ĕre, persolvi, persolutum, vb. trans. (1) *loose*, (2) *pay*
persuadeo, -ēre, -suasi, -suasum, vb. trans. gov. dat. of person but acc. of thing, *persuade*
perterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. *frighten thoroughly*
pertineo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. (1) *pertain*, (2) *belong to*, (3) *stretch*
perturbo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *throw into confusion*
pervenio, -ire, perveni, perventum, vb. intrans. *reach*
pes, pedis, noun masc. *foot*
peto, -ĕre, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. (1) *ask*, (2) *go towards*
phalanx, phalangis, noun fem. *phalanx* (formation of soldiers)
pilum, -i, noun neut. *javelin*
plus, comp. adj. and adv. *more*
poena, -ae, noun fem. *punishment*
polliceor, -eri, -itus sum, dep. vb. trans. and intrans *promise*

pono, -ĕre, posui, positum, vb. trans. *place*
pons, pontis, noun masc. *bridge*
populor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. *ravage, lay waste*
populus, -i, noun masc. *people*
possessio, -onis, noun fem. *possession*
possum, posse, potui, irreg. vb. intrans. *be able, can*
post, prep. gov. acc. *after*
postea (post), adv. *afterwards*
posterus, -a, -um, adj. *following, coming after*
postquam, conj. *after that*
postridie, adv. *on the next day*
postulo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *demand*
potestas, -atis, noun fem. *power*
potior, -iri, -itus sum, dep. vb. intrans. gov. abl. and sometimes gen. *get possession of*
praecedo, -ĕre, praecessi, praecessum, vb. intrans. (1) *go before*, (2) *excel*
praecipio, -ĕre, praecepi, praeceptum, vb. trans. (1) *take beforehand*, (2) *warn*, (3) *order*
praecipue, adv. *especially*
praeda, -ae, noun fem. *booty*
praedor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *get booty*
praeficio, -ĕre, praefeci, praefectum, vb. trans. gov. acc. of person and dat. of thing, *put in command*
praemitto, -ĕre, praemisi, praemissum, vb. trans. *send ahead*
praeopto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *prefer*
praepono, -ĕre, praeposui, praepositum, vb. trans. *put in command*
praesens, -entis, adj. *present*
praesidium, -i, noun neut. (1) *garrison*, (2) *guard*
praesum, praeesse, praefui, irreg. vb. intrans. gov. dat. *be in command of*
praetorius, -a, -um, adj. *praetorian* (usually applied to the general's bodyguard)
premo, -ĕre, pressi, pressum, vb. trans. (1) *press*, (2) *press hard*
pridie, adv. *on the day before*
primus, -a, -um, adj. *first*
princeps, principis, noun masc. *chief*
priusquam, conj. *before that*
pro, prep. gov. abl. (1) *for*, (2) *in front of*, (3) *on behalf of*
procedo, -ĕre, processi, processum, vb. intrans. *advance*
Procillus, -i, noun masc. *Procillus* (a name)

procurro, -ĕre, procurri or procucurri, procursum, vb. intrans. *run forward*
prodeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, irreg. vb. *come forth, advance*
proelium, -i, noun neut. *battle*
proficiscor, -i, profectus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *set out*
profugio, -ĕre, -fugi, -fugitum, vb. intrans. (1) *run away*, (2) *take refuge with*
profugus, -i, noun masc. (1) *fugitive*, (2) *exile*
progredior, -i, progressus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *advance*
projicio, -ĕre, projeci, projectum, vb. trans. *throw forward*
prope, prep. gov. acc. *near*
propello, -ĕre, propuli, propulsum, vb. trans. *drive forth*
propter, prep. gov. acc. *on account of*
prosum, prodesse, profui, irreg. vb. intrans. gov. dat. *be of service to*
provincia, -ae, noun fem. *province*
proximus, -a, -um, adj. *nearest*
pudor, -oris, noun masc. *shame*
pugna, -ae, noun fem. *fight, battle*
pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fight*
puto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *think*
Pyrenaeus, -a, -um, adj. *of the Pyrenees*

Q

Q., *Quintus* (a name)
qua, adv. *where*
quaero, -ĕre, quaesivi, quaesitum, vb. trans. (1) *ask*, (2) *seek*
qualis, -e, adj. *of what sort*
quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth*
quattuor, indecl. adj. *four*
-que, conj. *and*
queror, -i, questus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *complain*
qui, quae, quod, rel. pronoun, *who, which, what*
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pronoun, *a certain*
quĭdem, adv. *indeed*; but note ne...quĭdem = *not even*
quindecim, indecl. adj. *fifteen*
quingenti, -ae, -a, adj. (plu. only) *five hundred*
quini, -ae, -a, adj. (plu. only) *five each*
quinquaginta, indecl. adj. *fifty*
quinque, indecl. adj. *five*
Quintus, -i, noun masc. *Quintus* (a name)
quintus, -a, -um, adj. *fifth*

quis, quis, quid, interrog. pronoun, *who? what?*
quis, qua, quid, indef. pronoun, *any*
quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, pronoun, *each*
quo, adv. *whither*
quod, conj. *because*
quotidianus, -a, -um, adj. *daily*
quotidie, adv. *daily*
quum (cum), conj. (1) *when*, (2) *since*, (3) *although*

R

ratis, -is, noun fem. (1) *raft*, (2) *boat*
recipio, -ĕre, recepi, receptum, vb. trans. (1) *take back*, (2) *receive*; but note **se recipĕre** = *retreat*
redintegro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *renew*
reduco, -ĕre, reduxi, reductum, vb. trans. *lead back*
refero, referre, rettuli, relatum, vb. trans. (1) *carry back*, (2) *report*; but note **referre pedem** = *retreat*
regnum, -i, noun neut. *kingdom*
rejicio, -ĕre, rejeci, rejectum, vb. trans. *throw back*
relinquo, -ĕre, reliqui, relictum, vb. trans. (1) *leave behind*, (2) *abandon*
reliquus, -a, -um, adj. *remaining*
remaneo, -ēre, remansi, remansum, vb. intrans. *remain*
removeo, -ēre, removi, remotum, vb. trans. *move back*
renuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *bring back word*, (2) *report*
repello, -ĕre, reppuli, repulsum, vb. trans. *drive back*
repente, adv. *suddenly*
reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum, vb. trans. *discover, find*
res, -ei, noun fem. *thing*
rescindo, -ĕre, rescidi, rescissum, vb. trans. *tear down, destroy*
reservo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *preserve*, (2) *keep*
respondeo, -ēre, respondi, responsum, vb. intrans. *answer*
responsum, -i, noun neut. *answer*
restituo, -ĕre, restitui, restitutum, vb. trans. *restore*
retineo, -ēre, retinui, retentum, vb. trans. *keep*
revello, -ĕre, revelli, revulsum, vb. trans. *tear, pull out*
reverto, -ĕre, reverti, reversum, vb. trans. *turn back*; but note sometimes intrans. (= *return*) and also used in pass. as deponent

revertor, -i, reversus sum, dep. vb. intrans. *return*
Rhenus, -i, noun masc. *the Rhine*
Rhodanus, -i, noun masc. *the Rhone*
ripa, -ae, noun fem. *bank*
rogo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *ask*
Romanus, -a, -um, adj. *Roman*
rota, -ae, noun fem. *wheel*
rursus, adv. *again*

S

Sabinus, -i, noun masc. *Sabinus* (a name
saepe, adv. *often*
salus, -utis, noun fem. *safety*
Santones, -um, noun masc. *the Santones* (a tribe)
sarcina, -ae, noun fem. *pack, knapsack*
satis, adv. *enough*
scio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *know*
scutum, -i, noun neut. *shield*
sedecim, indecl. adj. *sixteen*
semel, adv. *once*
senatus, -us, noun masc. *the Senate*
seni, -ae, -a, adj. *six each*
septentrio, -onis, noun fem. *the north*
septimus, -a, -um, adj. *seventh*
sepultura, -ae, noun fem. *burial*
Sequani, -orum, noun masc. *the Sequani* (a tribe)
servitudo, -inis, noun fem. *slavery*
servitus, -utis, noun fem. *slavery*
servo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *preserve, save*, (2) *keep*
seu (sive)...seu = *whether...or*
si, conj. *if*
signum, -i, noun neut. (1) *sign*, (2) *signal*, (3) *standard*
silva, -ae, noun fem. *wood*
sine, prep. gov. abl. *without*
sinister, -tra, -trum, adj. *on the left*
sive, *see* seu
socius, -i, noun masc. *ally*
sol, solis, noun masc. *sun*
solus, -a, -um, adj. *alone, only*
soror, -oris, noun fem. *sister*
sors, sortis, noun fem. *lot*
spatium, -i, noun neut. *space*
spes, -ei, noun fem. *hope*

sponte, usually in phrase **sua sponte** = *of one's own accord*

statim, adv. *immediately*

statuo, -ĕre, statui, statutum, vb. trans. (1) *set up*, (2) *determine*

studeo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. gov. dat. *pay attention to*; but note **studēre novis rebus** = *rebel*

sub, prep. gov. acc. or abl. (1) *under*, (2) *near*

subduco, -ĕre, subduxi, subductum, vb. trans. *withdraw*

subito, adv. *suddenly*

subsidium, -i, noun neut. *help*

subsisto, -ĕre, substiti, (1) *stand*, (2) *halt*, (3) *resist*

subsum, subesse, subfui, irreg. vb. gov. dat. (1) *be under*, (2) *be near*

succedo, -ĕre, successi, successum, vb. intrans. *approach*

Suevi, -orum, noun masc. *the Suevi* (a tribe)

Sulla, -ae, noun masc. *Sulla* (name)

sum, esse, fui, irreg. vb. *I am*

summus, -a, -um, superl. adj. (1) *highest*, (2) *greatest*; but note **summus mons** = *the top of the hill*

sumo, -ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, vb. trans. *take*

superior, -ius, comp. adj. (1) *higher*, (2) *former*

supero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *conquer*

supersum, superesse, superfui, irreg. vb. *survive*

supra, prep. gov. acc., also adv. *above*

suspicio, -onis, noun fem. *suspicion*

sustineo, -ēre, sustinui, sustentum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *sustain*, (2) *hold out, resist*

suus, -a, -um, possess. adj. (1) *his*, (2) *her*, (3) *its*, (4) *their*

T

T., *Titus* (a name)

tabernaculum, -i, noun neut. *tent*

tamen, conj. *but, however, nevertheless*

tandem, adv. *at last*

tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great*

telum, -i, noun neut. (1) *weapon*, (2) *dart*

temerarius, -a, -um, adj. *rash*

tempus, -oris, noun neut. *time*

teneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, vb. trans. *hold*

ter, adv. *three times*

tergum, -i, noun neut. (1) *back*, (2) *rear*

tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third*

testamentum, -i, noun neut. *will*

Tigurinus, -i, noun masc. *Tigurinus* (a name)

timeo, -ēre, -ui, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *fear*, (2) *be afraid*

timidus, -a, -um, adj. *timid, fearful*

timor, -oris, noun masc. *fear*

Titurius, -i, noun masc. *Titurius* (a name)

Titus, -i, noun masc. *Titus* (a name)

tollo, -ĕre, sustuli, sublatum, vb. trans. (1) *raise*, (2) *take away*, (3) *lift up*

Tolosates, -ium, noun masc. *the Tolosates* (a tribe)

totus, -a, -um, adj. *whole, all*

tragula, -ae, noun fem. *spear*

traho, -ĕre, traxi, tractum, vb. trans. *draw, drag*

trans, prep. gov. acc. *across*

transduco, -ĕre, transduxi, transductum, vb. trans. *lead across*

transeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *cross*

transfigo, -ĕre, transfixi, transfixum, vb. trans. *pierce through*

transnato, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *swim across*

Trebonius, -i, noun masc. *Trebonius* (an officer)

tres, tria, adj. *three*

tribunus, -i, noun masc. *officer*

triduum, -i, noun neut. *a space of three days*

triginta, indecl. adj. *thirty*

trini, -ae, -a, adj. (plu. only) *three each*

triplex, -icis, adj. *triple*

Tulungi, -orum, noun masc. *the Tulungi* (a tribe)

tum, adv. *then*

U

ubi, (1) adv. *where*, (2) conj. *when*

Ubii, -orum, noun masc. *the Ubii* (a tribe)

ulterior, -ius, comp. adj. *further*

undique, adv. *from all sides*

unquam, adv. *ever*

unus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *one*, (2) *only*

urbs, urbis, noun fem. *city*

usque ad, adv. and prep. gov. acc. *as far as*

usus, -ūs, noun masc. *use*

ut, conj. (1) gov. subj. *in order that, that, so that*, (2) gov. indic. *as, when*

uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj. *each (of two)*

uti, conj., see **ut**
utrimque, adv. *on both sides*
utrum, conj. *whether*
uxor, -oris, noun fem. *wife*

V

vadum, -i, noun neut. (1) *ford*, (2) *shallow*
valeo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *be strong*
Valerius, -i, noun, masc. *Valerius* (a name)
vallum, -i, noun neut. *rampart*
vasto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *lay waste*
vehementer, adv. *strongly, violently*
venio, -ire, veni, ventum, vb. intrans. *come*
verbum, -i, noun neut. *word*
vereor, -ēri, veritus sum, dep. vb. trans. *fear*
verto, -ĕre, verti, versum, vb. trans. *turn*
Vesontio, -onis, noun fem. *Vesontio* (a place)
vesper, -i, noun masc. *evening*
veteranus, -a, -um, adj. *veteran*
vetus, -ĕris, adj. *old*
via, -ae, noun fem. *road*
victoria, -ae, noun fem. *victory*
vicus, -i, noun masc. *village*
video, -ēre, vidi, visum, vb. trans. *see*; but note **videor**,
    -ēri, visus sum, used also as dep. vb. = *seem*
vigilia, -ae, noun fem. *watch*
vincio, -ire, vinxi, vinctum, vb. trans. *bind*
vinco, -ĕre, vici, victum, vb. trans. *conquer*
virtus, -utis, noun fem. *courage*
vis (no gen.), irreg. noun fem. *strength, force*
volo, velle, volui, irreg. vb. *wish, be willing*
voluntas, -atis, noun fem. *will*
voluptas, -atis, noun fem. *pleasure*
Volusenus, -i, noun masc. *Volusenus* (a name)
vox, vocis, noun fem. *voice*
vulgo, adv. *commonly*
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *wound*
vulnus, -ĕris, noun neut. *wound*
vultus, -ūs, noun masc. *face*

Head of a Gaul.

INTRODUCTION TO
CAESAR

DE BELLO GALLICO II

Selected Extracts
graded and arranged for those who
are beginning a Latin author

by

C. F. C. LETTS, B.A.

Author of *An Introduction to Caesar*
and joint author of *Latin Prose
Composition for Juniors*
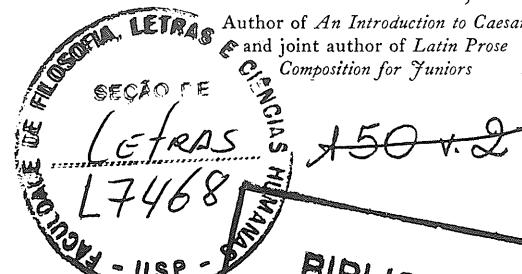
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
193

PREFACE

The first of these introductory books (based on Book I of the Gallic War) was written in order to bridge the undoubted gap that existed between books of " baby" Latin and the works of a real Latin writer. While there are numberless texts of the latter type available, there are almost none of the former. In this first book, careful explanation was given first of all of the order in which a Latin sentence should be taken and then of so many of the various rules of syntax as are necessary for translation. Formal exercises were given, illustrative of the various rules, before any connected pieces were attempted. Then came the connected pieces, chosen from the easier and more interesting passages, interspaced with short paragraphs in English, paraphrasing what had been left out and summing up shortly what was coming. In this way the selections were not isolated, and the narrative remained continuous.

In this book the same method has been adopted, except that, as the student is presumed to have read Book I before he starts Book II, the explanations of rules are not repeated. There is, however, a set of preliminary exercises on these rules with reference at the head to the chapters in Book I where the explanations can be found. The connected pieces which follow are in no way harder than those in Book I and there is nothing which cannot be translated by anyone who can translate the former. As in the first book, notes, being intended to help the translator and not to make the lesson more difficult, are given on the same page as the text.

The test papers on each piece, which were a feature of the first book, seem to have met with general approval, and have been repeated in this book.

In conclusion, the author would like to emphasise again the fact that this book and its predecessor are definitely intended to be *introductory*. This point was completely missed by one or two critics of the first book, who obviously were not teachers of small boys.

On the other hand a number of such teachers have expressed their approval of the first book and the only criticism made by them was that it was not long enough, and could be covered by pupils in a term and a half. It is this defect which this second book is intended to remedy. Some liberties have been taken with the text, mainly in the matter of the order of the words, but these only where it was essential for the purpose of simplification *for those for whom the book is intended.*

The author would like to express his thanks to Mr G. M. Jackson, who once again undertook the task of reading through the book in proof, for his very valuable help.

C. F. C. L.

OAKLEY HALL

CIRENCESTER

January 1932

The frontispiece is from the statue, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, commonly known as the Dying Gladiator. (Photo: Propyläen-Verlag, Berlin).

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Order

The order in which the Romans put their sentences was quite different to the order of modern English or French. The Subject does not necessarily come first while it is most usual to find the Verb at the end. The best way for a beginner to translate a Latin sentence, is to take the Latin words in the order in which they would naturally come in English, that is, Subject, Verb, Object. If this were all there would be no difficulty but there are generally many other parts in a sentence. The Subject may have an Adjective agreeing with it or a Participle; the latter may govern some other words, or, if Passive, may have an Ablative connected with it; the Verb may have Adverbs or Prepositional Phrases qualifying it; the Object may have the same kinds of attendants as the Subject. There may be other words in the sentence which cannot be said to belong strictly to either Subject, Verb or Object. The rule must therefore be: RULE. Take first the Subject; then anything that belongs to the Subject; then the Verb and anything that belongs to the Verb; then the Object and anything which belongs to the Object; after this go as far to the left as you can and take what words remain in the order in which they come.

 The above rule is a rough rule; it will by no means cover every sentence, but it is a useful rule for beginners and the principles on which it is based are sound ones.

 The following hints will also be useful:

 ADJECTIVES. In Latin these sometimes come before

the Noun they qualify and sometimes after. They should usually be taken before in translating.

ADVERBS OF PLACE (including Ablatives of Place) should be taken first, if they come at the beginning.

ADVERBS OF TIME (including Ablatives of Time) should also be taken first if they come at the beginning.

CONJUNCTIONS. For practical purposes these are of two kinds, (1) those that govern verbs (e.g. *cum, ut, ne,* etc.) and (2) coupling conjunctions which link sentences or words (e.g. *et, nec, sed,* etc.). The former must always be taken at the beginning of the sentence or clause; the latter must be taken where they come. Remember that *-que* after a word is the same as *et* before it.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTES (see Book I, page 14). These must be taken wherever they happen to come. Remember always to take the noun first and that no case sign is required to translate them.

THE GENITIVE CASE. Nouns in the Genitive depend on some other noun, usually the nearest.

CLAUSES. All clauses should be taken where they come. Beginners should always bracket off each clause in a sentence. This makes it much easier to find the main verb and its subject. The rule for taking clauses is just the same as that for the main sentence with the following exception.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. The Relative Pronoun must always be taken first in its clause, whatever case it is in; only a preposition governing it can be taken before it (e.g. *qua de causa* becomes *de qua causa*). If it agrees with a noun inside its own clause (as in the example just given) that noun must be taken next; if the Re-

lative is in the Genitive the noun it depends on must be taken first, whatever its case. The rest of the clause should be taken in the usual order.

THE SUBJECT. If you cannot easily see the Subject or are in doubt as to which of two words is the Subject, look for the Verb. The latter will give you a clear guide.

CASE SIGNS. Remember that words in the Genitive, Dative or Ablative unless governed by some preposition require an English preposition (sometimes called a Case Sign) to translate them. The Ablative Absolute is an exception. The Case Sign of the Genitive is 'of', of the Dative 'to' or 'for', of the Ablative 'by', 'with', 'from', 'in' or 'on'.

PARTICIPLES. Be on the look out for Participles agreeing with the Subject or Object. These are usually best taken immediately after the Noun with which they agree. Remember that they may govern another Noun if Active, or if Passive be followed by an Ablative. Any words which belong to them must be taken with them before the rest of the sentence is continued.

Chapter I

Preliminary Exercises

Exercise 1

Order and simple clauses

[See Introduction to Caesar, Book I, Chapter I]

1. Galbam cum legione duodecima et parte equitatus in Sedunos misit.
2. Hae gentes a finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad *summas*[1] Alpes pertinent.
3. Iter per Alpes, *quo*[2] magno cum periculo mercatores ire *consuerant*[3], patefieri volebat.
4. Constituit cohortes duas in Sedunis collocare, et ipse cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum hiemare.
5. Hic vicus, positus in valle, altissimis montibus continetur.
6. Hic vicus in duas partes flumine dividitur; dux alteram partem Gallis concessit, alteram cohortibus nostris.
7. Ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discedebant.
8. Hostes ex omnibus partibus decurrebant lapidesque et tela in vallum conjiciebant.
9. Nostri primo integris *viribus*[4] fortiter pugnabant, neque ullum telum frustra ex loco superiore mittebant.
10. Saepius fortunam temptare Galba nolebat et postero *die*[5] in provinciam reverti contendit.

[1] *Summus, -a, -um* often = 'the top of', e.g. *summus mons* 'the top of the hill'.   [2] Adv.   [3] Contracted from *consueverant*.   [4] Abl. of Manner.   [5] Abl. of Time When.

Exercise 2

[The same]

1. Exploratores centurionesque praemittit, *qui*[1] locum idoneum castris deligant.
2. Natura loci, quem nostri castris delegerant, est haec.
3. In aperto loco *secundum*[2] flumen paucae stationes equitum videbantur.
4. Magna *celeritate*[3] ad nostra castra et ad eos, qui in opere occupati erant, hostes contenderunt.
5. Caesar *quam in partem*[4] fors obtulit decucurrit et ad legionem decimam venit.
6. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt et hostes rursus in fugam dederunt.
7. In dextro cornu legio duodecima et non magno ab ea intervallo septima constiterat.
8. Eodem tempore equites nostri, qui primo hostium impetu pulsi erant, se in castra receperunt.
9. Equites nostri adversis *hostibus*[5] occurrebant ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant.
10. Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus est.

[1] *qui* with Subj. to express Purpose; trans. 'in order that they'.   [2] This is a Preposition; look it up.   [3] Abl. of Manner.   [4] Take this as '*in quam partem*'.   [5] Dat. Obj. of *occurrebant*.

Exercise 3

Participles and the Ablative Absolute

[See Introduction to Caesar, Book I, Chapter III]

1. Caesar obsidibus acceptis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit.
2. Omnes majores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere coeperunt.
3. Postridie Caesar magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit.
4. Id *ex itinere*[1] oppugnare conatus, paucis defendentibus, expugnare non potuit.
5. Galli celeritate Romanorum permoti legatos ad Caesarem de deditione mittunt.
6. Quidam ex Gallis Caesarem secuti, consuetudine nostri exercitus perspecta, *nocte*[2] ad Nervios venerunt.
7. Caesar Remos cohortatus omnem senatum ad se, obsidibus traditis, adduci jussit.
8. Hoc facto duabus legionibus, quas proxime conscripserat, in castris relictis reliquas sex legiones in acie constituit.
9. Caesar certior factus ab Titurio omnem equitatum et levis armaturae Numidas pontem transducit.
10. Nostri reliquos per eorum corpora audacissime transire conantes multitudine telorum reppulerunt.

[1] *ex itinere* = 'on the march'. [2] Abl. of Time When.

Exercise 4

[The same]

1. Primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos nostri interfecerunt.
2. Res frumentaria hostes deficere coepit et concilio convocato constituerunt domum suam quemque reverti.
3. Ea re constituta magno cum *strepitu*[1] castris egressi domum pervenire properabant.
4. Hac re statim per speculatores cognita, Caesar, insidias veritus, suum exercitum *castris*[2] continuit.
5. Prima luce re confirmata ab exploratoribus omnem equitatum praemisit.
6. Hi novissimos adorti et multa *milia*[3] passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem fugientium conciderunt.
7. Priores audito clamore perturbatis ordinibus in fuga sibi praesidium ponebant.
8. His facile pulsis hostis incredibili *celeritate*[1] ad flumen decucurrerunt.
9. Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus copiis.
10. Legionis nonae milites pilis emissis cursu exanimatos Atrebates ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt.

[1] Abl. of Manner.   [2] Abl. of Place Where.   [3] Acc. of Extent of Space.

Exercise 5

The Accusative and Infinitive

[See Introduction to Caesar, Book I, Chapter IV]

1. Caesar litteris Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurare.

2. Barbari noluerunt Romanos in Gallia hiemare.

3. Hi omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi et exercitum in unum locum duci.

4. Remi negaverunt se cum reliquis Belgis contra populum Romanum conjurare.

5. Dixerunt se paratos esse et obsides dare et frumento juvare.

6. Caesar per exploratores cognovit Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire.

7. Iccius nuntium ad Caesarem mittit sese[1] diutius sustinere non posse.

8. Ubi dux suos non esse inferiores intellexit aciem pro castris instruxit.

9. Hostes nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi nolle viderunt.

10. Belgae per nuntios cognoverunt Divitiacum atque Aeduos finibus[2] Bellovacorum appropinquare.

[1] The verb introducing this Acc. and Infin. must be supplied; trans. 'to say that he...'.   [2] Dat. Obj. of appropinquare.

Exercise 6

[The same]

1. Caesar oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus esse audierat.

2. Bellovaci voce significare coeperunt se in ejus potestatem venire neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere.

3. Divitiacus dixit Bellovacos omni tempore[1] in amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse.

4. Caesar reperiebat nullum esse aditum ad Nervios mercatoribus.

5. Certior factus est Nervios esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos[2].

6. Caesar cognovit ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis non amplius milia passuum decem abesse.

7. Per exploratores cognovit Nervios omnes trans id flumen consedisse adventumque ibi Romanorum expectare.

8. Belgae Nerviis demonstraverunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere.

9. Nervii existimaverunt hoc consilium non omittendum[3] esse.

10. Calones viderunt hostes in nostris castris versari.

[1] Trans. 'at all times'.   [2] This is the Fut. Infin.; the esse is often omitted.   [3] Gerundive.

Exercise 7

Uses of the Subjunctive

[See Introduction to Caesar, Book I, Chapter V]

1. Caesar, inita aestate, Q. Pedium legatum in interiorem Galliam misit, *qui*[1] duas legiones ad eum deduceret.
2. Dat negotium reliquis Gallis uti ea, quae apud Belgas *gerantur*[2], cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant.
3. Non dubium erat quin Caesar ad eos decimo die proficisceretur.
4. *Eo*[3] *cum*[4] de improviso celeriusque omni *opinione*[5] venisset, Remi ad eum legatos miserunt.
5. His rebus effecit ut commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus sine periculo ad eum portari posset.
6. Tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, *ut*[6] in muro consistendi potestas esset nulli.
7. Quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius nuntios ad eum mittit, *qui*[1] dicant, nisi subsidium submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.
8. Quotidie Caesar equestribus proeliis, quid hostis virtute *posset*[2] et quid nostri *auderent*[2], periclitabatur.
9. Ibi tormenta collocavit, *ne*[7], quum aciem instruxisset, hostes ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent.
10. Hostes partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt, eo consilio *ut*[8], si possent, castellum expugnarent.

[1] *qui* with Subj. to express Purpose.   [2] Indirect Question.   [3] Adv.   [4] The same as if written *quum*.   [5] Abl. of Comparison.   [6] *ut* expressing Consequence.   [7] *ne* expressing negative Purpose.   [8] *ut* expressing Purpose.

Exercise 8

1. *His*[1] persuaderi ut diutius morarentur neve suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.
2. Secunda *vigilia*[2] *castris*[3] egressi magno cum *strepitu*[4] quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret, fecerunt ut similis fugae profectio videretur.
3. Caesar nondum perspexerat, *qua de causa*[5] hostes *discederent*[6].
4. Re confirmata ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, *qui*[7] novissimum agmen moraretur, praemisit.
5. *Cum*[11] ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret pueri mulieresque suo *more*[4] pacem a Romanis petierunt.
6. *Finitimis*[1] persuaserant ut eandem belli fortunam experirentur.
7. Cognovit hostes mulieres omnesque, qui ad pugnam inutiles esse *viderentur*[8], in locum conjecisse quo propter paludes exercitui non aditus *esset*[8].
8. Belgae Nerviis dixerant futurum esse ut reliquae legiones consistere non auderent.
9. Incredibili *celeritate*[4] ad flumen decucurrerunt *ut*[9] paene uno tempore et in flumine et in manibus nostris hostes viderentur.
10. Milites, superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri *oporteret*[6] *sibi*[10] praescribere poterant.

[1] Dat. Obj. of *persuaderi*.   [2] Abl. of Time When.
[3] Abl. of Place Whence.   [4] Abl. of Manner.
[5] Take this '*de qua causa*'.   [6] Indirect Question.
[7] See Ex. 7, note 1.   [8] Dependent verb in Indirect Statement.   [9] See Ex. 7, note 6.   [10] Dat. of Advantage.   [11] See Ex. 7, note 4.

Exercise 9

The Gerund, Gerundive and Gerundive Attraction

[See Introduction to Caesar, Book I, Chapter VII]

1. Omnia *Caesari*[1] uno tempore agenda erant.
2. Milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerunt, revocandi erunt.
3. Caesar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites decucurrit.
4. Caesar milites non longa oratione cohortatus, quod hostes non longe aberant, proelii committendi signum dedit.
5. Animus hostium tam paratus erat ad dimicandum ut tempus defuerit ad inducendas galeas.
6. Majores natu in commemoranda civitatis calamitate sese ex sexcentis ad tres senatores redactos esse dixerunt.
7. Quum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiceret, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli.
8. De eadem causa spes potiundi oppidi ab hostibus discessit.
9. Loco ad aciem instruendam *natura*[2] idoneo castra munita sunt.
10. Nostri hostes, si ab illis initium transeundi fiat, oppugnare possint.

[1] Dat. of Agent.   [2] Abl.

Exercise 10

1. Proelio equitum *secundiore*[1] nostris, neutri initium transeundi faciunt.
2. Remi magno *usui*[2] *nobis*[3] ad bellum gerendum erant.
3. Hostes et de expugnando oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt.
4. Nostri in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa noluerunt.
5. Hostes constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti ad suos agros defendendos.
6. Castris munitis ea quae ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit.
7. Equites in agros Bellovacorum praedandi causa egressi erant.
8. Nervii non omittendum esse *sibi*[4] consilium existimaverunt.
9. Ubi impedimenta nostri exercitus visa sunt (quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii *convenerat*)[5] omnibus copiis provolaverunt.
10. *Caesari*[4] acies instituenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum erat.

[1] This does not mean 'second'; look it up.   [2] Dat. of Result or Purpose.   [3] Dat. of Advantage.   [4] Dat. of the Agent.   [5] Trans. 'had been agreed upon'.

CHAPTER II

The first book of the Gallic War ended with the defeat of Ariovistus and the Germans. The second starts with Caesar in winter-quarters. In those days, and until nearly modern times, fighting could only go on in the summer, partly because roads were few and bad, but still more because there was an entire absence of food in the winter for man and beast. An army could not 'live on the country'; all supplies would have to be carried with them; this could only be done by horse transport which would merely mean still more mouths to feed. So it was the universal practice for armies to 'go into winter-quarters'. This might mean several things. In Caesar's case in Gaul, it meant that he distributed his legions in various parts of the country, having previously accumulated the necessary supplies. They occupied a well-fortified camp, which could and did when necessary hold out against the heaviest surprise attacks of the savage tribes of the neighbourhood. In only one case did disaster befall two of Caesar's detached legions, and then it was due to the officer in command losing heart and evacuating his position. The result was that he was surrounded on his march and his troops were destroyed.

Caesar had as usual gone into winter-quarters and in the New Year he began to hear rumours of trouble among the Belgae, one of the largest of the Gallic tribes (they eventually migrated to Britain and founded Winchester). The reasons were the usual ones among savage tribes on such occasions; they were afraid that the Romans, having subdued the Germans, would turn their arms on them; and they were stirred

up by other Gallic tribes who disliked the presence of the Romans because if the latter stayed they could not pursue their usual game of petty war amongst each other. On hearing this, Caesar took steps to deal with the situation.

Exercise 11

His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit et, inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam, Q. Pedium legatum, *qui*[1] eos deduceret, misit. Ipse, quum primum pabuli copia esse *inciperet*[2], ad exercitum venit; dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea, quae apud *eos*[3] *gerantur*[4], cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi et exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum vero Caesar existimavit non dubitandum esse, quin ad *eos*[3] duodecimo die proficisceretur. Re frumentaria provisa, castra movet, *diebusque*[5] circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

[1] *qui* with Subj. to express Purpose; trans. 'in order that he'. [2] Take '*inciperet*' after '*quum*' and trans. 'there began'. [3] i.e. the Belgae. [4] Subj. because it is an Indirect Question. [5] Abl. of Time Within Which.

CHAPTER II

The first book of the Gallic War ended with the defeat of Ariovistus and the Germans. The second starts with Caesar in winter-quarters. In those days, and until nearly modern times, fighting could only go on in the summer, partly because roads were few and bad, but still more because there was an entire absence of food in the winter for man and beast. An army could not 'live on the country'; all supplies would have to be carried with them; this could only be done by horse transport which would merely mean still more mouths to feed. So it was the universal practice for armies to 'go into winter-quarters'. This might mean several things. In Caesar's case in Gaul, it meant that he distributed his legions in various parts of the country, having previously accumulated the necessary supplies. They occupied a well-fortified camp, which could and did when necessary hold out against the heaviest surprise attacks of the savage tribes of the neighbourhood. In only one case did disaster befall two of Caesar's detached legions, and then it was due to the officer in command losing heart and evacuating his position. The result was that he was surrounded on his march and his troops were destroyed.

Caesar had as usual gone into winter-quarters and in the New Year he began to hear rumours of trouble among the Belgae, one of the largest of the Gallic tribes (they eventually migrated to Britain and founded Winchester). The reasons were the usual ones among savage tribes on such occasions; they were afraid that the Romans, having subdued the Germans, would turn their arms on them; and they were stirred

up by other Gallic tribes who disliked the presence of the Romans because if the latter stayed they could not pursue their usual game of petty war amongst each other. On hearing this, Caesar took steps to deal with the situation.

Exercise 11

His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit et, inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam, Q. Pedium legatum, *qui*[1] eos deduceret, misit. Ipse, quum primum pabuli copia esse *inciperet*[2], ad exercitum venit; dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea, quae apud *eos*[3] *gerantur*[4], cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi et exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum vero Caesar existimavit non dubitandum esse, quin ad *eos*[3] duodecimo die proficisceretur. Re frumentaria provisa, castra movet, *diebusque*[5] circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

[1] *qui* with Subj. to express Purpose; trans. 'in order that he'.　[2] Take '*inciperet*' after '*quum*' and trans. 'there began'.　[3] i.e. the Belgae.　[4] Subj. because it is an Indirect Question.　[5] Abl. of Time Within Which.

CHAPTER III

As soon as Caesar had reached the territory of the Belgae, one of their tribes, the Remi (the Belgae were a collection of Gallic tribes all descended from the same stock, but not all one tribe), made complete submission to Caesar and gave him some valuable information about the strength of the Belgae and the number of fighting men each tribe was likely to produce. Amongst other things, they mentioned that a certain king of the Belgae, called Divitiacus, had not only been king of an unusually large district in Gaul but had even extended his dominions to include Britain. Caesar thanked the Remi warmly (but was careful to make them hand over hostages); he also suggested to the Aedui, whose king (also called Divitiacus) was friendly, that they should invade the territory of the Bellovaci (one of the most warlike of the Belgae tribes) and thus distract their attention. He then began operations against the Belgae.

Exercise 12

Caesar, postquam omnes Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire vidit neque jam longe abesse ab his, quos miserat *exploratoribus*[1], et ab Remis, exercitum transducere flumen *Axonam*[2], quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, maturavit, atque ibi castra posuit. *Quae res*[3] *et*[4] latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat, et ea quae post eum *essent*[5], tuta ab hostibus reddebat, et ut commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus sine periculo ad eum portari posset, *efficiebat*[6]. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit, et in altera parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit. Castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallo, fossa duodeviginti pedum munire jubet.

[1] Abl. in App. to *his*. [2] Now the Aisne. [3] i.e. his having crossed the Axona. [4] Trans. 'both'. [5] Subj. [6] Trans. 'brought it to pass'.

Exercise 13

The Belgae attack Bibrax, a town of the Remi. Their method of attack. The town is hard pressed.

Ab castris Caesaris oppidum Remorum, nomine Bibrax, aberat milia passuum octo. Id *ex itinere*[1] magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. *Aegre*[2] eo die sustentatum est.

Oppugnatio Belgarum, eadem *atque*[3] Gallorum, est *haec*[4]. Ubi, circumjecta multitudine hominum totis *moenibus*[5], undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, murusque *defensoribus*[6] nudatus est, testudine facta portas succedunt murumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fiebat. Nam quum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiceret, in muro consistendi potestas erat *nemini*[7].

Quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius *Remus*[8], vir summa *nobilitate*[9] et *gratia*[9] inter suos, qui tum *oppido*[10] praeerat, unus ex his qui *legati*[11] de pace ad Caesarem venerant, nuntios ad eum mittit, *nisi*[12] subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

[1] *ex itinere* = 'on the march'. [2] Look this word up carefully. [3] *atque* or *ac* often means 'as' after some part of *idem*. [4] Trans. 'as follows'. [5] Dat. Obj. of *circumjecta*. [6] Abl. of Separation. [7] Dat. of Possessor. [8] *Remus* here = 'a man of the Remi'. [9] Abl. of Quality. [10] Compounds of *sum* govern the Dative. [11] In Apposition to *qui*. [12] Supply 'to say that' before translating '*nisi*'.

Exercise 14

Caesar sends help to the Remi. Bibrax is relieved.

Eo[1] de media nocte Caesar, *iisdem*[2] *ducibus*[3] usus qui *nuntii*[3] ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios et funditores Baleares *subsidio*[4] *oppidanis*[5] mittit; quorum adventu *et*[6] *Remis*[7] studium pugnandi accessit, et *hostibus*[8] eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morati, agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quos adire poterant, incensis, ad castra Caesaris omnibus copiis contenderunt, et ab eo *milibus*[9] passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt; quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius *milibus*[9] passuum octo in latitudinem patebant.

[1] Adv.   [2] Abl. Obj. of *utor*.   [3] In Apposition.
[4] Dat. of Result or Purpose.   [5] Dat. of Advantage.
[6] See Ex. 12, note 4.   [7] Trans. 'on the part of the Remi'; *Remis* is Dat. Obj. of *accessit*.   [8] See note 7.
[9] Abl. of Comparison; the Acc. without *quam* is, however, more usual after *amplius*.

CHAPTER IV

Caesar fights with the Belgae. Caesar first sends his cavalry to find out what sort of soldiers the Belgae are and how much he could rely on his own men. He then draws up his men before the camp and offers battle.

Exercise 15

Caesar primo *et*[1] propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis *proelio*[2] supersedere statuit; quotidie tamen equestribus proeliis periclitabatur quid hostis virtute *posset*[3], et quid nostri *auderent*[3]. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco *pro*[4] castris ad aciem instruendam *natura*[5] opportuno atque idoneo capto, ab utroque latere ejus collis (ubi castra posita erant) transversam fossam duxit circiter passuum quadringentorum et ad extremas fossas castella constituit, ibique tormenta allocavit, ne, quum aciem instruxisset, hostes ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. Hoc facto, duabus legionibus, quas proxime conscripserat, in castris relictis, ut, si *qua*[6] opus esset, *subsidio*[7] duci possent, reliquas sex legiones *pro*[4] castris in acie constituit.

[1] See Ex. 12, note 4.   [2] Abl. of Place Whence.
[3] Subj. because Indirect Question.   [4] Trans. 'in front of'.   [5] Abl.   [6] Trans. 'anywhere'.   [7] Dat. of Result or Purpose.

Exercise 16

Neither side will cross the marsh lest the other should catch them at a disadvantage. Caesar retires to his camp. The Belgae try to move round and attack his communications.

Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant; nostri autem, si ab *illis*[1] initium transeundi fieret, parati in armis erant, ut impeditos aggrederentur. Interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, secundiore equitum praelio nostris, Caesar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt *eo consilio ut*[2], si possent, castellum, *cui*[3] Q. Titurius legatus praeerat, expugnarent, pontemque interscinderent; si minus potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno *usui*[4] *nobis*[4] ad bellum gerendum erant, *commeatuque*[5] nostros prohiberent.

[1] Here, as often, *ille* means 'the enemy', 'those over there', i.e. the other side.   [2] 'With the plan that', i.e. 'with the intention', a stronger way of expressing a Purpose.   [3] See Ex. 13, note 10.   [4] See Ex. 14, notes 4 and 5.   [5] The case sign is 'from'.

Exercise 17

Caesar crosses the bridge. The Belgae are defeated in a sharp encounter and decide to go home.

Caesar certior factus ab Titurio, omnem equitatum et *levis armaturae*[1] Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem transducit atque ad eos

contendit. Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos nostri in flumine aggressi, magnum eorum numerum occiderunt. Per eorum corpora reliquos audacissime transire conantes, multitudine telorum reppulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi de expugnando *oppido*[2] et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi *causa*[3] viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato, constituerunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti, ut ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum duxissent, et potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent et domesticis *copiis*[4] rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quŏque ratio eos deduxit, quod *Divitiacum atque Aeduos*[5] *finibus*[6] Bellovacorum appropinquare cognoverant.

[1] Trans. 'light-armed'.   [2] I.e. Bibrax.   [3] Look this up carefully.   [4] Trans. 'supplies'. For Abl. see Ex. 14, note 2.   [5] See page 16.   [6] Dat. Obj. of *appropinquare*, the only verb of motion that generally governs Dative.

Exercise 18

The flight of the Belgae and the pursuit.

Ea re constituta, secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullo certo ordine neque imperio, quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, *fecerunt*[1] ut profectio consimilis fugae videretur. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita, insidias veritus, quod, *qua de causa*[2] *discederent*[3], nondum perspexerat, exercitum equita-

tumque castris continuit. Prima luce, confirmata
re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, *qui*[4] no-
vissimum agmen moraretur, praemisit. *His*[5]
Q. Pedium et L. Aurunculeium Cottam legatos
praefecit. T. Labienum legatum cum legionibus
tribus subsequi jussit. Hi novissimos adorti et mul-
ta milia passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem
eorum fugientium conciderunt. Priores audito
clamore perturbatis ordinibus, omnes in fuga sibi
praesidium posuerunt. Ita sine ullo periculo
tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt,
quantum[6] fuit diei spatium; sub occasum solis
destiterunt, seque in castra, ut erat imperatum,
receperunt.

[1] Trans. 'they brought it to pass'.   [2] Take this as
'*de qua causa*'.   [3] Subj. because Indirect Question.
[4] See Ex. 11, note 1.   [5] Dat. of Remoter Object.
[6] Lit. 'as great as'.

Chapter V

Exercise 19

Caesar follows up his victory. He fails to storm
Noviodunum but takes the town after a siege.

Postridie ejus diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes
ex terrore ac fuga *reciperent*[1], in fines Suessionum,
qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum ducit, et,
magno itinere[2] confecto, ad oppidum Noviodunum
contendit. Id *ex itinere*[3] oppugnare conatus, quod
vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter
latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem, paucis
defendentibus[4], expugnare non potuit. Castris
munitis, vineas agere, *quaeque*[5] ad oppugnandum
usui[6] erant, comparare coepit. Interim omnis ex
fuga Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proxima
nocte *convenit*[7]. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis,
aggere jacto, turribusque constitutis, permoti
celeritate Romanorum et magnitudine operum
quae neque viderant ante Galli neque audierant,
legatos ad Caesarem de deditione mittunt.

[1] Trans. 'could recover'.   [2] *magnum iter* = 'a forced
march'.   [3] See Ex. 13, note 1.   [4] Trans. 'although
the defenders...'.   [5] This = '*et ea quae*'.   [6] Dat. of
Result or Purpose.   [7] The point of the '*con*' in
convenit is that they came in a body.

Exercise 20

Caesar receives hostages from the Suessiones, and
marches against the Bellovaci who fly to the town of
Bratuspantium. The chiefs meet Caesar and ask for
peace. Later the women and children do the same.

Caesar obsidibus acceptis, primis civitatis atque
ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus

ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit, exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. Qui quum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes majores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item quum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt. Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belgarum dimissis Aeduorum copiis ad Caesarem redierat) facit verba.

Divitiacus then made a strong plea for the Bellovaci. He said that they had always been friends of the Aedui but that their chiefs had misled them, saying that the Romans had enslaved the Aedui, and had thus induced them to fight the Romans. The chiefs who had done this had now fled to Britain, and the Bellovaci asked Caesar's mercy. Divitiacus also pointed out that if Caesar spared the Bellovaci it would increase his influence in Gaul.

Caesar listened to Divitiacus and pardoned the Bellovaci, but because they were one of the largest tribes of the Belgae he demanded the unusual number of 600 hostages, and made them give up all their arms. He then marched into the land of the Ambiani, who promptly surrendered. The next tribe, the Nervii, were, however, made of very different material.

CHAPTER VI

Caesar and the Nervii

Caesar's enquiries about the Nervii gave him the following information: that they allowed no merchants to enter their territory because they thought that wine and other luxuries which the traders would bring would sap the virility of their young men and weaken their hands for war; that they were a fierce and hardy tribe; that even now they were jeering at those of the Belgae who had surrendered and declaring that they would never themselves hear of any terms of peace.

Exercise 21

After a march of three days, Caesar discovers that the Nervii are awaiting his arrival on the other side of the river Sabis (the Sambre) and that reinforcements are on their way to them. Some of the recently surrendered Belgae desert to the Nervii and suggest a surprise attack on the Romans at the end of their day's march.

Quum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniebat ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis non *amplius milia*[1] passuum decem abesse; trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedisse, adventumque ibi Romanorum exspectare *una*[2] cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finitimis suis; exspectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias, atque esse in itinere; mulieres, *quique*[3] per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles *viderentur*[4], in eum locum conjecisse, *quo*[2] propter paludes exercitui aditus non *esset*[4]. His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque praemittit, *qui*[5] locum idoneum castris deligant. Quumque ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis quidam, Caesarem secuti, *una*[2] iter facerent, (ut postea ex captivis cognitum est) consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt

atque iis *demonstrarunt*[6] magnum numerum im-
pedimentorum inter singulas legiones intercedere,
neque esse quidquam *negotii*[7], quum prima legio
in castra venisset, reliquaeque legiones magnum
spatium abessent, hanc *sub sarcinis*[8] adoriri; qua
pulsa impedimentisque direptis, *futurum esse ut*[9]
reliquae consistere non auderent.

[1] After *amplius, quam* is usually omitted, but the
Abl. of Comparison is not used.   [2] Adv.   [3] This
= '*et eos qui*'.   [4] Subj. because it is the verb of a
dependent clause in an Indirect Statement.   [5] See
Ex. 11, note 1.   [6] Contracted for *demonstraverunt*.
[7] Partitive Gen. depending on *quidquam*.   [8] I.e.
'while it was still in marching and not in fighting
order'.   [9] More usually '*fore ut*'; trans. 'that the
result would be that'.

The Nervii had no cavalry, and in order to protect
themselves against possible raids from their neigh-
bours, they had protected the entrances to their
country with hedges of cut-down trees interlaced with
thorns which were so thick that it was impossible to
see through them, let alone to penetrate them. The
Nervii thought that this would greatly hinder the
Roman march and would help in the execution of the
plan suggested by the Belgae.
    The place chosen by the Romans for a camp was
a hill which sloped down to the river Sabis. Opposite
this on the other side was another hill 200 feet high,
covered at the top with trees.

Exercise 22

The Nervii conceal the main part of their forces in the
woods at the top of the hill, but leave a few cavalry
pickets in view near the river at the bottom. Un-
fortunately for them Caesar's order of march was quite
different from what the Belgae had said, and the
Romans are not caught off their guard. Nevertheless
the attack of the Nervii is so fierce and persistent that

---

the Romans are in some difficulty and there seems the
possibility of a serious situation developing.

    Intra silvas, quae erant in superiore parte collis,
hostes in occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco
secundum[1] flumen paucae stationes equitum vide-
bantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.
Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus
copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat
ac[2] Belgae ad Nervios *detulerant*[3]. Nam, quod ad
hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine sua Caesar
sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius
exercitus impedimenta *collocarat*[4]; inde duae
legiones, quae proxime conscriptae erant, totum
agmen claudebant, *praesidioque*[5] *impedimentis*[5]
erant. Equites nostri, cum funditoribus sagit-
tariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu
proelium commiserunt. Quum se *illi*[6] identidem
in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in
nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius
cedentes[7] insequi auderent, interim legiones sex,
quae primae venerant, opere dimenso, castra
munire coeperunt.

[1] Look this up.   [2] Trans. 'than'; this is usually its
meaning after '*aliter*'.   [3] *deferre* commonly means
'to carry a tale'.   [4] Contracted for '*collocaverat*'.
[5] See notes 4 and 5 of Ex. 14.   [6] See note 1 of
Ex. 16.   [7] *cedentes* is the Object of *insequi*, 'those
who were giving way'.

Exercise 23

The battle continues.

    Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab his,
qui in silvis abditi latebant, visa sunt (quod
tempus inter eos committendi proelii *convenerat*),[1]
subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, impetumque

in nostros equites fecerunt. *His*[6] facile pulsis ac
perturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen de-
cucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et
in flumine et jam in manibus nostris hostes vide-
rentur. Eadem autem celeritate *adverso colle*[2] ad
nostra castra atque eos, qui in opere occupati
erant, contenderunt. *Caesari*[3] omnia uno tempore
erant[4] agenda; vexillum proponendum, quod erat
insigne[5], quum ad arma concurri oporteret; sig-
num tuba dandum; ab opere revocandi milites; ii,
qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processer-
ant arcessendi; acies instruenda, milites cohortandi,
signum dandum; quarum rerum magnam partem
temporis brevitas et incursus hostium impediebat.

[1] Trans. 'had been agreed upon'.   [2] Trans. 'up the
hill'.   [3] Dat. of Agent used after the Gerundive.
[4] Trans. 'had to be'. Note that '*erat*' or '*erant*' must
be understood with all the following Gerundives and
translated similarly.   [5] This is a noun.   [6] Caesar's
cavalry; these were native levies, not Romans.

Exercise 24

The good discipline of the Romans. Caesar's personal
leadership.

His *difficultatibus*[1] duae res erant *subsidio*[1],
scientia[2] atque *usus*[2] militum, qui superioribus
proeliis exercitati, non minus commode poterant
sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri, quid fieri
oporteret[3]; et quod Caesar singulos legatos ab opere
legionibusque discedere, nisi munitis castris,
vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celerita-
tem hostium, nihil jam Caesaris imperium specta-
bant, sed per se, quae *videbantur*[4], administrabant.
Caesar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos

milites *quam in partem*[5] fors obtulit, decucurrit et
ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore
oratione cohortatus quam ut suae pristinae virtutis
memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo,
hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod
non longius hostes aberant *quam quo*[6] telum adjici
posset, proelii committendi signum dedit.

[1] See Ex. 14, notes 4 and 5.   [2] In Apposition to
'*res*'.   [3] For Subj. see Ex. 11, note 4.   [4] *Videri*
as well as meaning 'to seem' means 'to seem good'.
[5] See Ex. 18, note 2.   [6] Literally 'than by which',
i.e. by the distance which; *quo* is Abl. of Measure of
Difference.

Going to another part of the line Caesar became
temporarily entangled among the combatants. The
enemies' attack was so sudden and determined that
some of the Romans had not time to put on their
helmets (which were always carried slung on a long
march), or to take off the leather coverings of their
shields. Soldiers had to fall in wherever they could
and men of one cohort found themselves fighting in the
ranks of another or even in a different legion. The
battle, like most battles, was fought, not as it ought
to have been fought, but as it could be fought. Very
different were the experiences of the troops engaged.

Exercise 25

The 9th and 10th legions defeat their opponents; the
11th and 8th are also victorious. On the right the
12th and 7th legions are nearly surrounded. The
enemy break into the camp.

Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra
parte aciei constiterant, *pilis*[1] emissis, Atrebates
cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque
confectos celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen com-
pulerunt, et transire *conantes*[2] insecuti gladiis

magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. *Ipsi*[3] transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et, in locum iniquum progressi, hostes rursus regressos ac resistentes proelio redintegrato in fugam dederunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. At tum fere totis castris a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis, quum in dextro cornu legio duodecima et ab ea non magno intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine, duce Boduognato, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere coepit.

[1] Every Roman soldier carried two short spears or javelins for throwing at close range.   [2] *conantes* is Obj. of *insecuti*; trans. 'having pursued them as they were trying'.   [3] i.e. the Romans.

Exercise 26

Great confusion ensues. Flight of the cavalry and light-armed troops. Panic of the camp-followers. The baggage-guard is involved. Flight of the Treviri who spread the news that the Romans were routed.

Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armaturae pedites, qui cum iis *una*[1] fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos *dixeram*[2], quum se in castra reciperent, *adversis*[3] hostibus occurrebant, ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant; et calones, qui ab *decumana*[4] porta ac summo jugo collis nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, praedandi causa egressi, quum respexissent et

hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, praecipites fugae sese mandabant. Simul clamor fremitusque eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, oriebatur, aliique in aliam partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causa ab civitate missi ad Caesarem venerant, quum multitudine hostium castra nostra compleri, legiones premi et paene circumventas, calones, equites, funditores, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus, domum contenderunt; Romanos pulsos superatosque, *castris*[5] *impedimentisque*[5] eorum hostes potitos esse, civitati renuntiaverunt.

[1] Adv.   [2] See Ex. 23.   [3] Trans. 'face to face'.
[4] The main gate of a Roman camp; opposite it, at the other end, was the *porta praetoria*.   [5] Abl. Obj. of *potitos esse*.

Exercise 27

Caesar goes himself to the right wing. He finds the situation of the 12th legion very serious; one cohort has lost all its officers and in the others very few are unwounded; the men are losing heart and taking cover from the storm of darts. There is no reinforcement he can send, so he seizes a shield from a soldier, and leads the legion himself. Encouraged by his presence, the 12th legion repulses the enemy.

Caesar[9], ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri *vidit*[3], et, milites duodecimae legionis confertos esse ipsos *sibi*[1] *impedimento*[1]; quartae legionis omnibus centurionibus occisis, signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis (in his *primi-*

pilo[2], P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro) reliquos esse tardiores et nonnullos ab novissimis deserto loco excedere proelio ac tela vitare; hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere, et ab utroque latere instare; et rem esse in angusto, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti *posset*[3]; scuto ex novissimis *militi*[4] detracto (quod ipse *eo*[5] sine scuto venerat) in primam aciem *processit*[9]; centurionibusque nominatim appellatis, reliquos cohortatus milites, signa inferre et *manipulos*[6] laxare, quo facilius *gladiis*[7] uti possent, jussit. Cujus adventu spe illata *militibus*[8] ac redintegrato animo quum quisque pro se in conspectu imperatoris et jam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

[1] See Ex. 14, notes 4 and 5.   [2] Trans. 'the chief centurion'; he roughly answers to the Regimental Sergeant-Major of our Army.   [3] The whole piece between '*videt*' and '*posset*' is an Indirect Statement depending on '*videt*' and describing what Caesar found.   [4] Dat. gov. by '*detracto*' but trans. using 'from' as the case-sign.   [5] Adv.   [6] There were 10 cohorts to a legion and 3 maniples to a cohort.   [7] Abl. Obj. of '*uti*'.   [8] Dat. Obj. of '*illata*'.   [9] '*Caesar*' is the Subject and '*processit*' the verb; the semi-colons have been put in to simplify what would otherwise be too long a sentence for beginners.

Exercise 28

Having restored the situation on the right, Caesar goes to the 7th legion which is also in difficulties. He tells the officers to join up with the 12th legion. This manœuvre gives relief to both. The two legions forming the rear-guard hear the noise of battle and come up at the double. This shakes the confidence of the enemy, and their discomfiture is completed by Labienus sending up the 10th legion, who had routed the enemy opposed to them. Desperate resistance by the enemy in defeat.

Caesar, quum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim legiones sese conjungerent et *conversa signa*[1] in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, quum *alius alii subsidium ferret*[2] neque timerent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere et fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quae in novissimo agmine *praesidio*[3] *impedimentis*[3] fuerant, proelio nuntiato, cursu incitato, in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur. Et T. Labienus *castris*[4] hostium potitus et ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris *gererentur*[5] conspicatus, decimam legionem *subsidio*[3] *nostris*[3] misit. At hostes, etiam in extrema spe salutis, tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi *jacentibus*[6] insisterent atque ex corporibus pugnarent.

[1] This means to 'face about'; presumably the 7th legion only.   [2] 'Some brought help to one, some to another'; i.e. each legion helped the other; '*alii*' is Dat.   [3] See Ex. 14, notes 4 and 5.   [4] Abl. Obj. of *potitus*.   [5] See Ex. 11, note 4.   [6] Trans. 'on the fallen as they lay'.

Caesar praises the valour of the Nervii. 'The greatness of their courage had made very difficult things easy.' The difficult things he refers to were the crossing of the river, climbing the steep banks and the hill beyond, all in face of opposition, and by their furious charge up hill shaking for a moment the Roman ranks.

Exercise 29

Complete submission of the Nervii.

Hoc proelio facto, majores natu, quos *una*[1] cum pueris mulieribusque intra paludes collectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata, quum victoribus nihil *impeditum*[2], victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, consensu omnium, qui supererant, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt, seque ei dediderunt, et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate, dixerunt sese redactos esse ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus sexaginta ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices *misericordia*[3] usus esse videretur, diligentissime conservavit et finibus oppidisque uti *jussit*[4].

[1] Adv.   [2] Trans. 'that could be an obstacle'.
[3] Abl. Obj. of *usus esse.*   [4] Trans. 'gave permission to them'.

Chapter VII

Caesar and the Aduatuci

Exercise 30

On hearing of the defeat of the Nervii, the Aduatuci collect themselves and their belongings into one town, of great natural strength, to which they had added considerable fortifications. They skirmish with the Romans outside the town, but then retire within it. They laugh at the Roman siege works and jeer at the Romans because they were smaller men in height than themselves.

Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, quum omnibus copiis *auxilio*[1] *Nerviis*[1] venirent, hac pugna nuntiata, ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie natura munitum contulerunt. Primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, parvulisque proeliis cum nostris contendebant; postea *oppido*[2] sese continebant. Ubi, vineis actis, aggere exstructo, turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum *irridere*[3] ex muro atque *increpitare*[3] vocibus quod tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur. Quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus *homines*[4] praesertim tantulae staturae (nam plerumque *hominibus Gallis*[1] nostra brevitas *contemptui*[1] est prae magnitudine corporum suorum) *confiderent*[5] se turrim tanti oneris *ad muros posse movere*[6].

[1] See Ex. 14, notes 4 and 5.   [2] Abl. of Place Where.
[3] Historic Infinitive; trans. as if Indicative.   [4] *Homines* is the Subj.   [5] Indirect Question.   [6] The reading is doubtful here in the MSS.; there is no authority for this version, but it seems to express simply what was probably meant.

When the Aduatuci saw the tower approach their walls they changed their tune and sent ambassadors to Caesar begging for peace. They made a particular plea that their arms should be left to them on account of the hostility of their neighbours.

Exercise 31

Caesar replies that they must surrender before the battering ram touched their walls and that he would then spare them; that under no circumstances could they keep their arms. Like the Nervii they must trust to the power of Roman arms to protect them from their neighbours. The Aduatuci agree and throw their arms into the ditch, a great heap, but yet, as the Romans found afterwards, by no means all they possessed.

Ad haec Caesar respondit; se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum esse, si, priusquam aries murum attigisset, se dedidissent; sed deditionis nullam esse conditionem, nisi armis traditis; se id, quod in Nerviis fecisset, facturum esse, finitimisque imperaturum ne *quam*[1] injuriam *dediticiis populi Romani*[2] inferrent. Re nuntiata ad suos, se facere velle ea quae imperarentur, dixerunt. Armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, jacta, sic ut acervi armorum *prope*[3] *summam*[4] muri aggerisque altitudinem adaequarent, et tamen circiter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta; eo die portis patefactis *pace*[5] usi sunt.

[1] From *quis* Indefinite.   [2] Trans. 'to those who had surrendered and were under the protection of the Roman people'.   [3] Adv.   [4] This is a noun.
[5] Abl. Obj. of *usi sunt*.

Exercise 32

The Aduatuci make a treacherous attack; it fails. The town is captured and is sold into slavery.

Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire jussit, ne noctu oppidani *quam*[1] injuriam ab militibus acciperent. Illi, consilio ante inito, ut intellectum est, quod deditione facta crediderunt nostros praesidia deducturos esse aut indiligentius servaturos, partim cum his armis, quae retinuerant et celaverant, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, *qua*[2] minime arduus ascensus ad nostras munitiones videbatur, omnibus copiis repente ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar *imperarat*[3], ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis *eo*[4] concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus acriter, ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis, iniquo loco, contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerent, pugnari debuit, quum in *una*[5] virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. *Occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor*[6], reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie ejus diei, refractis portis, quum jam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit.

[1] See Ex. 31, note 1.   [2] Adv.   [3] Contracted for *imperaverat*.   [4] i.e. the point chosen by the enemy for the assault.   [5] 'una' here = 'alone'.   [6] Trans. 'about as many as 4000 men having been killed'.

The result of Caesar's victories in this year was a greatly increased respect for Roman arms. Am-

bassadors arrived from tribes on the other side of the Rhine promising hostages. The army was sent into winter-quarters and Caesar went back to Italy. For his victories, he was decreed a 'supplicatio' for 15 days which, he says, 'before that time had happened to nobody'. A supplicatio was a period of national rejoicing and was a great honour to a victorious general.

TEST PAPERS

N.B. *The marks allotted are only put for the convenience of those who use the papers.*

I

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of
pars; equitatus; gens; lacus; iter; mercator; vicus; hic; alter; lapis; vis.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of
mitto; pertineo; consuesco; volo; patefacio; constituo; divido; discedo; decurro; conjicio; tempto; reverto; contendo; nolo.   28

3 Acc. Plu. of
vis; iter; lacus; vicus; locus.   5

4. Acc. Sing. of
vis; superior; lapis; flumen; cohors.   5

5. Compare and give meaning of
saepe; supra; magnus; altus; prae (adv.).   10

6. Translate:
(*a*) the top of the hill; (*b*) the 12th cohort; (*c*) alter hoc, alter illud fecit; (*d*) by night; (*e*) on the next day; (*f*) whither.   12

7. Distinguish between
(*a*) vallum and vallem; (*b*) finis and fines; (*c*) summus and sumus; (*d*) altus and alter.   8
                                                     ⎯
                                                     90
                                                     ⎯

II

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

explorator; hic; statio; eques; celeritas; opus; pars; fors; fuga; cornu.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

praemitto; deligo; video; occupo; contendo; offero; decurro; dubito; consisto; pello; peto; proficiscor.   24

3. Acc. Plu. of

qui; locus; hic; flumen; pauci.   5

4. Dat. Sing. of

arma; legio; hic; dexter; idem.   5

5. Compare and give meaning of

idoneus; apertus; dexter; magnus; prae (adj.).   10

6. Translate:

(a) along the river; (b) cavalry outposts; (c) the tenth legion; (d) again; (e) at the same time; (f) face to face; (g) the right wing; (h) to meet.   16
                                                      —
                                                      80
                                                      —

III

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

obses; deditio; manus; iter; celeritas; consuetudo; nox; acies; equitatus; frons; corpus; multitudo.   24

2. Principal parts and meaning of

accipio; trado; egredior; tendo; conficio; oppugno; conor; defendo; permoveo; perspicio; cohortor; relinquo; repello; constituo.   28

3. Compare and give meaning of

levis; prope; senex; audacter.   8

4. Translate:

(a) elders; (b) a few; (c) on the march; (d) by night; (e) to take by storm; (f) a certain man; (g) to raise a legion.   14

5. (a) What is an Ablative Absolute?
   (b) Where in the sentence should an Ablative Absolute be taken?
   (c) Which part of an Ablative Absolute should be taken first?   6
                                                      —
                                                      80
                                                      —

IV

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

equitatus; domus; quisque; strepitus; speculator; lux; multitudo; clamor; ordo; fuga; praesidium; celeritas.   24

2. Principal parts and meaning of

transeo; circumvenio; interficio; convoco; reverto; constituo; egredior; propero; cognosco; vereor; praemitto; adorior; prosequor; concīdo; perturbo; frons; pello; decurro; fugio; confirmo.   40

3. Translate:

(a) at daybreak; (b) an ambush; (c) the rear; (d) the higher ground; (e) res frumentaria; (f) they will begin.   12

4. Compare and give meaning of

prae; novus; magnus; facile; supra.   10

5. In what cases are the words in italics in the following sentences and why?

(a) Caesar *equitatu* praemisso subsequebatur.
(b) Nostri multa *milia* passuum prosecuti sunt.   4
                                                      —
                                                      90
                                                      —

V AND VI

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

manus; obses; frumentum; explorator; acies; nuntius; vox; potestas; calo; adventus; aditus; nullus.   24

2. Principal parts and meaning of

conjuro; nolo; nuntio; cogo; paro; juvo; cognosco; sustineo; possum; intelligo; instruo; progredior; appropinquo; reperio; accipio; absum; consido; exspecto; existimo; versor.   40

3. Translate:

(a) to spend the winter; (b) reliquus; (c) in front of the camp; (d) vacuus; (e) ibi; (f) singuli.   12

4. Compare and give meaning of

diu; infra; iniquus; ferus.   8

5. Distinguish between

(a) copia and copiae; (b) finis and fines; (c) impedimentum and impedimenta.   6
                                                          ——
                                                          90
                                                          ——

VII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

aestas; negotium; opinio; commeatus; civitas; periculum; lapis; multitudo; murus; nullus; nox; nuntius; subsidium; lătus.   28

2. Principal parts and meaning of

ineo; deduco; gero; cognosco; proficiscor; porto; conjicio; possum; consisto; sustineo; audeo; instruo; colloco; conor; circumvenio; expugno.   32

3. Compare and give meaning of

intra; certus; celeriter; diu.   8

4. Translate:

(a) on the tenth day; (b) thither; (c) de improviso; (d) without; (e) so great; (f) unless; (g) daily; (h) artillery.   16

5. Explain the construction of the words in italics:

(a) Venit celerius omni *opinione*; (b) Mittit nuntios qui *dicant*; (c) Caesar equestribus proeliis quid nostri *auderent*, periclitabatur.   6
                                                          ——
                                                          90
                                                          ——

VIII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

auxilium; vigilia; strepitus; quisque; iter; fuga; profectio; causa; mulier; mos; pax; palus; aditus; manus; tempus.   30

2. Principal parts and meaning of

persuadeo; moror; fero; possum; egredior; peto; perspicio; discedo; praemitto; accedo; pono; experior; cognosco; conjicio; consisto; audeo; decurro; oportet; praescribo.   38

3. Compare and give meaning of

supra; inutilis; similis; prae; diu.   10

4. Translate:

(a) second; (b) to seem; (c) nondum; (d) the rear; (e) whither; (f) paene.   12

5. Explain the construction of the words in italics:

(a) Suo *more* pacem a Romanis petierunt.

(*b*) Cognovit omnes qui inutiles ad pugnam *essent* relictos esse.
(*c*) Poterant praescribere sibi quid fieri *oporteret*.
(*d*) Nostri *castris* egressi sunt.
(*e*) *Militibus* persuadere possumus.   10
    100

IX

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

agger; oratio; animus; galea; civitas; lapis; idem; acies; initium.   18

2. Principal parts and meaning of

ago; peto; procedo; revoco; cohortor; decurro; dimico; desum; redigo; commemoro; conjicio; consisto; potior; discedo; instruo.   30

3. Compare and give meaning of

paullum; longe; necessarius; paratus; senex; idoneus.   12

4. Translate:

(*a*) to join battle; (*b*) 600; (*c*) for the sake of the state.   6

5. Explain the construction of the words in italics:

(*a*) Omnia *Caesari* uno tempore agenda sunt.
(*b*) Tempus *ad inducendas galeas* defuit.   4
    70

X

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

eques; initium; neuter; usus; flumen; spes; domus; quisque; ager; acies.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

do; cohortor; instruo; provolo; existimo; omitto; egredior; praedor; coepi; comparo; defendo; reverto; constituo; nolo; intelligo; expugno; gero; fallo.   36

3. Compare and give meaning of

secundus; iniquus; bonus.   6

4. Translate:

(*a*) each; (*b*) for the sake of plunder; (*c*) it is agreed.   6

5. Distinguish between

(*a*) oppugnare and expugnare; (*b*) impedimentum and impedimenta; (*c*) cohors and cohortor; (*d*) volo, volare and volo, velle; (*e*) the Dative and the Ablative of the Agent; (*f*) consilium and concilium; (*g*) ager and agger; (*h*) constitui and constiti.   16

6. Explain the construction of the words in italics:

(*a*) Erat magno *usui* nobis munire castra.
(*b*) Reverterunt domos *ad suos agros defendendos*.
(*c*) Existimaverunt consilium non *sibi* omittendum esse.   6
    90

XI

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

nuntius; aestas; legatus; pabulum; copia; negotium; manus; unus; dies; finis.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

commoveo; conscribo; ineo; mitto; incipio; gero; cognosco; nuntio; cogo; existimo; dubito; proficiscor; pervenio; provideo; conduco.   30

3. Compare and give meaning of

citra; novus; intra; prae; certus; constanter.   12

4. Translate:

(a) nearer Gaul; (b) at the beginning of summer; (c) conscribere legionem; (d) neighbours; (e) on the 12th day; (f) within 15 days; (g) corn supply; (h) about; (i) non dubitandum est quin Caesar veniat.

19

    5. (a) How many new legions did Caesar raise?   1
       (b) Who was sent to bring them to the middle of Gaul?
       (c) Who were told to watch what was going   2
          on among the Belgae?
       (d) What did they report?   2
       (e) How many days did it take Caesar to reach   2
          the territory of the Belgae?

90

XII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

explorator; exercitus; flumen; ripa; latus (noun); tutus; commeatus; civitas; periculum; praesidium; alter; pars; altitudo; pes; fossa; frons.   32

2. Principal parts and meaning of

cogo; video; absum; transduco; maturo; pono; munio; reddo; porto; possum; efficio; relinquo; jubeo.

26

3. Compare and give meaning of

longe; extra; tutus; post.   8

4. Translate:

(a) after (conj.); (b) ibi; (c) without; (d) 12; (e) 18.   5

5. Translate the following and name the constructions of the words in italics:

(a) Vidit *copias venire* ad se.   4
(b) Efficiebat *ut* commeatus portari *posset*.   4

    6. (a) What is the modern name of the Axona?   2
       (b) Where does Caesar say the Axona is?   2
       (c) Why did Caesar cross the Axona before pitching his camp?   2
       (d) Who was left in command of the guard on the bridge and what force did he have?   4
       (e) Over what country was Divitiacus, a former king of the Belgae, said to have ruled?   1

90

XIII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

oppidum; iter; impetus; oppugnatio; hic; totus; multitudo; lapis; porta; potestas; nemo; nox; pax; subsidium; vir.   30

2. Principal parts and meaning of

absum; oppugno; circumjicio; succedo; fio; possum; consisto; praesum; submitto; sustineo.   20

3. Compare and give meaning of

magnus; aegre; facile; supra; diu.   10

4. Translate:

(a) 8 miles; (b) on the march; (c) I like the same things as my brother; (d) to begin; (e) undique; (f) for (conj.); (g) tantus; (h) then; (i) nisi; (k) a wall of shields.   20

    5. (a) What was the name of the town of the Remi?   2

(b) Why could the defenders keep their
positions on the wall?   2
(c) Who was in command of the town?   2
(d) What message did he send to Caesar?   2

6. Translate:

He was a man of great courage.   2
                                                    ——
                                                    90
                                                    ——

XIV

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

medius; idem; sagittarius; subsidium; studium;
adventus; ager; causa; spes; vicus; fumus; ignis;
latitudo; funditor; aedificium.   30

2. Principal parts and meaning of

utor; accedo; potior; discedo; moror; adeo; de-
populor; incendo; contendo; pateo.   20

3. Translate:

(a) for the same reason; (b) townsfolk; (c) two miles;
(d) less; (e) more; (f) eo (adv.).   12

4. What cases are governed by

(a) utor; (b) compounds of sum; (c) de; (d) apud?   8

5. Translate, and explain construction of words
in italics:

(a) Hic miles est *impedimento cohorti*.   6
(b) *Domibus incensis*, milites ad urbem redierunt. 4
(c) Puer est major *fratre*.   4
(d) Contenderunt *ad castra*.   3

6. What are the meanings of *ut*?   3
                                                    ——
                                                    90
                                                    ——

XV

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

opinio; virtus; acies; uterque; latus (noun); collis;
tormentum; subsidium; fossa; castellum.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

sedeo; statuo; periclitor; audeo; intelligo; in-
struo; constituo; colloco; circumvenio; moror.   20

3. Compare and give meaning of

eximius; infra; idoneus; extra; prope; prae.   12

4. Translate:

(a) a cavalry battle; (b) on account of this;
(c) quotidie; (d) in front of the city; (e) 400 paces;
(f) there; (g) opus est; (h) item; (i) however;
(k) where.   20

5. (a) Why did Caesar not risk a battle at first?   2
   (b) Where did he pitch his camp?   2
   (c) Which legions were left in camp?   2
   (d) How many legions did he lead out?   2

6. Translate and explain construction of words
in italics:

(a) Caesar voluit scire, quid hostes virtute *possent*. 5
(b) Sex cohortes missae sunt *auxilio equitatui*.   5
(c) Locus est natura opportunus *ad instruendam
aciem*.   5
(d) Intellexit *nostros non esse* inferiores.   5
                                                    ——
                                                    100
                                                    ——

XVI

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

palus; hic; initium; neuter; vadum; flumen; pons;
ager; usus (noun); commeatus.   20

2. Principal parts and meaning of

transeo; exspecto; fio; paro; aggredior; contendo; reduco; demonstro; reperio; conor; praesum; expugno; interscindo; populor; prohibeo.   30

3. Compare and give meaning of

magnus; paratus; impeditus; secundus; paullum.   10

4. Translate:

(*a*) a cavalry battle; (*b*) interius; (*c*) protinus; (*d*) with the intention of; (*e*) a beginning of crossing.   10

5. (*a*) Why would neither side cross the marsh?   2
   (*b*) How did the enemy try to outmanœuvre Caesar?   2
   (*c*) Who was in command of the fort?   2
   (*d*) Who helped the Romans with provisions?   2
   (*e*) How does *illi* come to be used to mean the enemy?   2
   ——
   80
   ——

XVII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

equitatus; funditor; sagittarius; pons; flumen; corpus; telum; oppidum; spes; domus; quisque; sententia; ratio.   26

2. Principal parts and meaning of

contendo; aggredior; occido; transeo; conor; repello; circumvenio; interficio; expugno; fallo; intelligo; progredior; deficio; convoco; constituo; reverto; defendo; decerto; cognosco; appropinquo.   40

3. Compare and give meaning of

certus; levis; acriter; audacter; prae; iniquus; bonus.   14

4. Translate:

(*a*) having been told; (*b*) light-armed soldiers; (*c*) undique; (*d*) Numidians; (*e*) for the sake of fighting; (*f*) food supply; (*g*) potius; (*h*) alienus; (*i*) quŏque.

5. Why did the Belgae decide to return home?

XVIII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

vigilia; strepitus; tumultus; ordo; nullus; quisque; iter; profectio; fuga; lux; clamor; praesidium; periculum; quantus; sol.

2. Principal parts and meaning of

constituo; egredior; peto; propero; pervenio; vereor; discedo; perspicio; contineo; confirmo; moror; praemitto; praeficio; subsequor; adorior; fugio; concĭdo; perturbo; desisto; recipio.

3. Compare and give meaning of

magnus; prae; similis; novus; multus.

4. Translate:

(*a*) in the second watch; (*b*) immediately; (*c*) at daybreak; (*d*) at sunset; (*e*) 3000; (*f*) without; (*g*) thus; (*h*) the rear.

5. Translate, and explain the construction of words in italics:

(*a*) *Ea re constituta*, processerunt.
(*b*) *Castris* egressi, domos redierunt.
(*c*) Nondum Caesar perspexerat, qua de causa hostes *fugerent*.

4-2

XIX

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

terror; fuga; iter; latitudo; murus; agger; turris; celeritas; opus; deditio.   20

2. Acc. Sing. of

turris; iter; agger; opus; ordo.   5

3. Principal parts and meaning of

recipio; conficio; contendo; oppugno; defendo; comparo; jacio; permoveo; conor.   18

4. Translate

(a) on the day after that day; (b) before (conj.); (c) to retreat; (d) a forced march; (e) meanwhile; (f) on the next night; (g) on the march; (h) to begin.   16

5. Translate, and explain the construction of words in italics:

(a) *Vineis* ad oppidum *jactis*, hostes legatos miserunt.   4

(b) Omnia quae *nobis* erant *usui*, adsunt.   6

(c) Hostium imperator *celeritate* Romanorum permotus est.   5

6. (a) What was the town of the Suessiones?   2
   (b) Why did Caesar fail to take it by storm?   2
   (c) What frightened the Suessiones?   2

    80

XX

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

obses; civitas; ipse; filius; manus; vox; fides; potestas; mulier; mos; discessus; ager.   24

2. Principal parts and meaning of

accipio; confero; absum; egredior; tendo; accedo; pono; pando; peto; redeo.   20

3. Translate:

(a) five miles; (b) to receive the surrender of; (c) the elders; (d) after their fashion; (e) on behalf of the king; (f) to make a speech.   12

4. (a) Whom did Caesar get as hostages?   2
   (b) To what tribe did Bratuspantium belong?   2
   (c) What did his women and children do?   2
   (d) Who pleaded for the Bellovaci?   2
   (e) Give one of the points of his speech.   2
   (f) How many hostages did Caesar take?   2
   (g) Why did he take so many?   2

    70

XXI

1. What did Caesar find out about the Nervii?   4

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

iter; adventus; mulier; aetas; palus; aditus; quidam; consuetudo; nox; impedimentum; negotium; sarcina.   24

3. Principal parts and meaning of

invenio; consido; exspecto; conjicio; cognosco; praemitto; deligo; perspicio; demonstro; adorior; pello; diripio; audeo; consisto.   28

4. Compare and give meaning of

inutilis; idoneus; magnus; prae.   8

5. Translate:

(a) a three days' journey; (b) whither; (c) dediticius; (d) afterwards; (e) by night; (f) each legion; (g) quisquam; (h) on the march.   16

6. (a) What is the modern name of the river Sabis? 2
   (b) Who suggested to the Nervii that they should make a surprise attack on the Romans? 2
   (c) Where had the Nervii put their women and children? 2

7. (a) What construction is usual after *amplius*? 2
   (b) What is the rule about verbs in a dependent clause inside an Acc. and Infin.? 2

90

XXII

1. What was the position of the two armies before the battle? 4

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

silva; pars; collis; statio; eques; ordo; agmen; consuetudo; totus; praesidium; impetus; opus; apertus. 26

3. Principal parts and meaning of

contineo; subsequor; defero; appropinquo; colloco; claudo; transgredior; cedo; audeo; dimetior. 20

4. Translate:

(a) within the city; (b) the higher part; (c) in occulto; (d) along the river; (e) a few outposts; (f) aliter ac; (g) according to his custom; (h) to join battle; (i) rursus; (k) they will begin. 20

5. (a) What was the depth of the river? 2
   (b) Why was Caesar's order of march different? 2
   (c) What was his order of march? 2
   (d) What were the legions doing who first reached the camp? 2

6. Translate:

Nostri non longius cedentes insequi audebant. 2

80

XXIII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

silva; tempus; eques; impetus; celeritas; manus; idem; collis; vexillum; tuba; opus; agger; acies; brevitas; signum. 3

2. Principal parts and meaning of

lateo; abdo; provolo; pello; perturbo; occupo; decurro; contendo; ago; oportet; revoco; peto; procedo; arcesso; instruo; cohortor; impedio. 3

3. Translate:

(a) convenit (Impers.); (b) to join battle; (c) paene; (d) at the same time; (e) up hill; (f) a little further off; (g) for the sake of honour.

4. Compare and give meaning of

prae; facile; paullum; longe.

5. Translate, and explain the construction of words in italics:

(a) Omnia agenda erant uno tempore *Caesari*.
(b) Eadem *celeritate* hostes flumen transibant.

6. (a) How was the signal given for battle by Caesar?
   (b) What Roman troops were easily defeated?
   (c) What time was agreed upon by the enemy for starting the battle?

I

XXIV

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

hic; difficultas; subsidium; scientia; opus; propinquitas; fors; oratio; pristinus; virtus; animus; telum.

2. Principal parts and meaning of

possum; praescribo; doceo; fio; oportet; discedo; veto; specto; cohortor; offero; decurro; retineo; perturbo; sustineo; adjicio.   30

3. Translate:

(a) this thing was a help to the soldiers; (b) in former years; (c) what?; (d) each legion; (e) unless; (f) the tenth cohort; (g) to join battle.   15

4. (a) What helped the Romans in their emer-
        gency?   3
   (b) To what legion did Caesar go first?   2
   (c) What did he say to them?   2
   (d) How far off were the enemy?   2
   (e) In what respect were some of the Romans
        unprepared for battle?   2
                                                       ——
                                                       80
                                                       ——

XXV

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

pars; acies; cursus; lassitudo; vulnus; gladius; fuga; ripa; cornu; latus (noun); frons.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of

consisto; conficio; compello; transeo; conor; insequor; interficio; dubito; progredior; resisto; congredior; nudo; consisto; peto; redintegro.   30

3. Translate:

(a) nona cohors; (b) on the left-hand side; (c) higher ground; (d) different; (e) fere; (f) on the 7th day; (g) under the leadership of Caesar; (h) the chief command; (i) on the right wing; (k) 11th.   20

4. Compare and give meaning of

celeriter; iniquus; supra; dexter; confertus.   10

5. (a) Which legions were most successful?   2
   (b) With what was a Roman soldier armed?   2
   (c) What was called the 'open flank' and why?   4
                                                      ——
                                                      90
                                                      ——

XXVI

1. Who were the Treviri? What did they do?   6
What report did they spread?

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

idem; tempus; pedes; calo; jugum; praeceps; clamor; fremitus; auxilium; civitas.   20

3. Acc. Sing. of

idem; opinio; pars; levis; qui; singularis.   6

4. Principal parts and meaning of

pello; recipio; occurro; transeo; conspicio; despero; respicio; mando; orior; compleo; premo; supero; potior; renuntio; versor.   30

5. Translate:

(a) at the same time; (b) light-armed soldiers; (c) again; (d) the top of the hill; (e) for the sake of getting booty; (f) almost; (g) face to face; (h) to retreat.   1(

6. What cases are governed by

(a) occurro; (b) potior; (c) causa; (d) ab?   ∠

7. (a) What were the two gates at the end of a
        Roman camp called?   ∠
   (b) What made the camp-followers run away?   ∶
   (c) Who were defeated at the first attack?   ∶
                                                      ——
                                                      9(
                                                      ——

XXVII

1. (a) What was the situation of the 12th legion?
   (b) What action did Caesar take?
   (c) What effect did it have?   6

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of
cornu; ipse; signifer; frons; latus (noun); uterque;
scutum; subsidium; acies; spes; gladius; ad-
ventus; quisque; conspectus.   28

3. Principal parts and meaning of
proficiscor; amitto; occido; vulnero; desero; ex-
cedo; vito; subeo; insto; detraho; procedo;
appello; cohortor; infero; cupio.   30

4. Translate:
(a) on the 12th day; (b) fere; (c) the leading cen-
turion; (d) some; (e) the rear; (f) nominatim;
(g) esse in angusto; (h) operam navare; (i) eo (adv.). 18

5. How many cohorts were there in a legion?   2

6. Compare and give meaning of
dexter; fortis; confertus; tardus; novus; infra;
extra; paullum.   16
                                                   ——
                                                   100
                                                   ——

XXVIII

1. (a) Which two legions were told to join to-
       gether?   2
   (b) What two things shook the confidence of
       the enemy?   4

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of
subsidium; praesidium; cursus; collis; spes;
salus; tantus; corpus.   16

3. Principal parts and meaning of
consisto; conjungo; averto; infero; nuntio; incito;
conspicio; potior; gero; praesto; cado; jaceo;
conspicor.   26

4. Compare and give meaning of
audacter; fortiter; novus; supra; extra; prope.   12

5. Translate:
(a) on the 7th day; (b) little by little; (c) alii alia
fecerunt; (d) meanwhile; (e) the rear; (f) at the
double; (g) the top of the hill; (h) juxta; (i) the
higher ground.   18

6. Translate, and explain the construction of
words in italics:
(a) Miles erat *impedimento* consuli.   4
(b) Divitiacus *regno* potitus est.   4
(c) Labienus vidit quae in castris *gererentur*.   4
                                                   ——
                                                   90
                                                   ——

XXIX

1. What compliment did Caesar pay the Nervii?   2

2. Gen. Sing. and meaning of
mulier; palus; tutus; consensus; civitas; senator;
misericordia; finis.   16

3. Principal parts and meaning of
colligo; nuntio; arbitror; supersum; dedo; com-
memoro; redigo; possum; conservo; jubeo.   20

4. Compare and give meaning of
senex; tutus; miser; diligenter.   8

5. Translate:
(a) within; (b) nothing; (c) to surrender; (d) 600;
(e) 60; (f) 500; (g) una (adv.).   14
                                                   ——
                                                   60
                                                   ——

XXX

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

auxilium; cunctus; adventus; exercitus; excursio; agger; turris; domus; vox; manus; vis; brevitas; magnitudo; corpus; onus.   30

2. Principal parts and meaning of

scribo; nuntio; reverto; confero; contendo; contineo; ago; constituo; irrideo; confido; moveo; desero.   24

3. Compare and give meaning of

supra; egregius; creber; parvus; prae.   10

4. Translate:

(a) on the march; (b) afterwards; (c) far off; (d) quinam; (e) plerumque; (f) in comparison with us.   12

5. (a) Why did the Germans despise the Romans? (b) Why did the Aduatuci jeer at the Roman siege works?   4
                                             ___
                                             80

XXXI

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

hic; consuetudo; aries; injuria; quis (Indef.); fossa; acervus; agger; altitudo; pars; pax.   22

2. Principal parts and meaning of

respondeo; attingo; conservo; dedo; trado; impero; infero; nuntio; jacio; perspicio; celo; retineo; patefacio.   26

3. Translate:

(a) priusquam; (b) any one; (c) on that day; (d) afterward; (e) about (adv.); (f) dediticius.   12

4. Compare and give meaning of

magnus; magnopere; supra; prope.   8

5. Upon what conditions did Caesar offer peace to the Aduatuci?   2
                                             ___
                                             70
                                             ___

XXXII

1. Gen. Sing. and meaning of

porta; deditio; praesidium; cortex; tempus; scutum; pellis; ascensus; eruptio; ignis; vir; spes; salus; vallum; nemo; sectio.   32

2. Principal parts and meaning of

claudo; exeo; accipio; intelligo; credo; servo; retineo; postulo; impero; concurro; jacio; debeo; consisto; occido; refringo; defendo; vendo.   34

3. Compare, and give meaning of

indiligenter; paullum; celeriter; prope; acriter; fortis; extra; iniquus; arduus.   18

4. Translate:

(a) sub vesperum; (b) by night; (c) townsfolk; (d) suddenly; (e) in the third watch; (f) repente; (g) on the next day.   14

5. What was Caesar granted for his victories by the Senate?   2
                                             ___
                                             100
                                             ___

VOCABULARY

A

a, ab, prep. gov. abl. (1) *by*, (2) *from*
abdo, -ĕre, abdidi, abditum, vb. trans. *hide*
absum, abesse, abfui, irreg. vb. (1) *be absent*, (2) *be distant*
ac (atque), conj. *and*
accedo, -ĕre, accessi, accessum, vb. intrans. (1) *approach*, (2) *be added to*
accipio, -ĕre, accepi, acceptum, vb. trans. *receive*
acervus, -i, noun m. *heap*
acies, -ei, noun f. *line (of battle)*
acriter, adv. *keenly*
ad, prep. gov. acc. (1) *to, towards*, (2) *at*
adaequo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *equal*
adduco, -ĕre, adduxi, adductum, vb. trans. (1) *lead towards*, (2) *lead on*
adeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. irreg. trans. and intrans. *go towards, approach*
aditus, -ūs, noun m. *approach*
adjicio, -ĕre, adjeci, adjectum, vb. trans. *throw towards, throw up*
adjuvo, -are, adjuvi, adjutum, vb. trans. *help*
administro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *manage, do*
adorior, -iri, adortus sum, dep. vb. trans. *attack*
Aduatuci, -orum, noun m. *the Aduatuci* (a tribe)
adventus, -ūs, noun m. *arrival*
adversus, -a, -um, adj. *opposite*
aedificium, -i, noun neut. *building*
Aeduus, -a, -um, *Aeduan, one of the Aedui* (a tribe)
aegre, adv. *with difficulty*
aestas, -atis, noun f. *summer*
aetas, -atis, noun f. *age*
affero, afferre, attuli, allatum, vb. irreg. trans. *bring, bring towards*
ager, agri, noun m. *field*
agger, aggeris, noun m. (1) *earth*, (2) *mound*, (3) *rampart*
aggredior, -i, aggressus sum, vb. dep. trans. *attack*
agmen, -inis, noun neut. *line (of march), column*
ago, -ĕre, ēgi, actum, vb. trans. (1) *do*, (2) *drive*, (3) *move*
alienus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *belonging to some one else*, (2) *foreign*, (3) *unfavourable*

aliter, adv. *otherwise*

alius, -a, -um, adj. *other*; but note two other uses:
(1) alii pugnant, alii fugiunt[1] = *some fight, others fly*,
(2) alii alia dicunt[1] = *some say one thing, some another*

Allobroges, -um, noun m. *the Allobroges* (a tribe)

Alpes, -ium, noun f. *the Alps*

alter, -era, -erum, adj. *one* (of two); but note alter hoc,
alter illud fecit = *the one did this, the other that*

altitudo, -inis, noun f. (1) *height*, (2) *depth*

altus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *high*, (2) *deep*

amicitia, -ae, noun f. *friendship*

amitto, -ĕre, amisi, amissum, vb. trans. *lose*

amplius, adv. *more*

angustus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *narrow*, (2) *difficult*; note in
angusto = *in difficulties*

animus, -i, noun m. (1) *mind*, (2) *spirit*, (3) *courage*

ante, prep. gov. acc. *before*; but often used as adv. for
antea

antea, adv. *before*

apertus, -a, -um, adj. *open*

appello, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *call, name*

appropinquo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *approach*
(usually gov. dat.)

apud, prep. gov. acc. (1) *at*, (2) *near*, (3) *among*

arbitror, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *think*

arbor, -oris, noun f. *tree*

arcesso, -ĕre, arcessivi, arcessitum, vb. trans. *summon,
send for*

arduus, -a, -um, adj. *steep, difficult*

aries, -etis, noun m. *battering-ram*

arma, -orum, noun (pl. only) neut. *arms*

armatura levis, noun and adj. f. *light-armed* (*troops*)

armatus, -a, -um, adj. *armed*

ascendo, -ĕre, ascendi, ascensum, vb. trans. *climb*

ascensus, -ūs, noun m. *ascent*

at, conj. *but*

atque (ac), conj. *and*

Atrebates, -ium, noun m. *the Atrebates* (a tribe)

attingo, -ĕre, attigi, attactum, vb. trans. *touch*

auctoritas, -atis, noun f. (1) *authority*, (2) *influence*

audacter, adv. *boldly*

audax, -acis, adj. *bold*

[1] also in Sing.

audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, vb. semi-dep. trans. and in-
trans. *dare*

audio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *hear*

Aurunculeius, -i, noun m. *Aurunculeius* (a name)

aut, conj. *or*; but note aut followed by aut = *either...or*

autem, conj. *but*

auxilium, noun neut. *help*; but note in pl. = (1) *rein-
forcements*, (2) *native levies*

averto, -ĕre, averti, aversum, vb. trans. *turn away*

Axona, -ae, noun f. *the Axona*, a river (the Aisne)

B

Baculus, -i, noun m. *Baculus* (a name)

barbarus, -i, noun m. (1) *barbarian*, (2) *savage*, (3)
foreigner

Belgae, -arum, noun m. *the Belgae* (a tribe)

Bellovaci, -orum, noun m. *the Bellovaci* (a tribe)

bellum, -i, noun neut. *war*

Bibrax, -actis, noun f. *Bibrax* (a town)

Boduognatus, -i, noun m. *Boduognatus* (a name)

Bratuspantium, -i, noun neut. *Bratuspantium* (a town)

brevitas, -atis, noun f. *shortness*

C

cado, -ĕre, cecĭdi, casum, vb. intrans. *fall*

Caesar, -aris, noun m. *Caesar*

calamitas, -atis, noun f. *disaster*

calo, -onis, noun m. *camp-follower*

captivus, -i, noun m. *prisoner*

caput, -itis, noun neut. *head*

castellum, -i, noun neut. *fort*

castra, -orum, noun neut. (pl. only) *camp*

casus, -ūs, noun m. (1) *chance*, (2) *fate*, (3) *misfortune*

causa, -ae, noun f. *cause, reason*; but note causā used as
prep. gov. gen. = *for the sake of* (stands after noun
governed)

cedo, -ĕre, cessi, cessum, vb. intrans. (1) *yield*, (2) *go*

celer, -eris, -ere, adj. *quick*

celeritas, -atis, noun f. *speed*

celeriter, adv. *quickly*

celo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *conceal*

centum, indecl. adj. *a hundred*

centurio, -onis, noun m. *centurion* (Roman officer)

certiorem facĕre, vb. phrase trans. = *make* [some one] *more certain*, i.e. *tell*

certus, -a, -um, adj. *fixed, sure, certain*

ceteri, -ae, -a, adj. (pl. only), *the rest*

circiter, adv. *about*

circumjicio, -ĕre, circumjeci, circumjectum, vb. trans. (1) *throw around*, (2) *send round*

circumvenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, vb. trans. *surround*

cis (citra), prep. gov. acc. *on this side of*

citerior, -ius, comp. adj. *nearer*

citra (cis), prep. gov. acc. *on this side of*

civitas, -atis, noun f. *state*

clamor, -oris, noun m. *noise*

claudo, -ĕre, clausi, clausum, vb. trans. (1) *shut*, (2) *close*

clementia, -ae, noun f. *mercy*

coepi, -isse, defective vb. (no present tenses), *begin*

cognosco, -ĕre, cognovi, cognitum, vb. trans. *get to know, ascertain, find out*

cogo, -ĕre, coegi, coactum, vb. trans. (1) *drive together*, (2) *compel*, (3) *collect*

cohors, -tis, noun f. *cohort* (tenth part of legion)

cohortatio, -onis, noun f. *exhortation, encouragement*

cohortor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. *encourage*

collis, -is, noun m. *hill*

colloco, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *station, place*

commeatus, -ūs, noun m. (1) *voyage*, (2) *provisions*

commemoro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *mention*

committo, -ĕre, commisi, commissum, vb. trans. *entrust*; but note **proelium committere** = *to join* or *begin battle*

commode, adv. *conveniently*

commoveo, -ēre, commovi, commotum, vb. trans. *move, move strongly*

communis, -e, adj. *common*

commutatio, -onis, noun f. *change*

comparo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *prepare*, (2) *gain*

compello, -ĕre, compuli, compulsum, vb. trans. (1) *drive together*, (2) *force*

compleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, vb. trans. *fill*

complures, -a, adj. (pl. only) *several*

concedo, -ĕre, concessi, concessum, vb. trans. *grant*

concido, -ĕre, concīdi, concīsum, vb. trans. *kill*

concilium, -i, noun neut. *council*

concurro, -ĕre, concurri, concursum, vb. intrans. *run together*

condicio, -onis, noun f. *condition*

conduco, -ĕre, conduxi, conductum, vb. trans. *lead, bring together*

confero, conferre, contuli, collatum, vb. irreg. trans. *bring together, collect*

confertus, -a, -um, adj. *close, dense, thick*

conficio, -ĕre, confeci, confectum, vb. trans. (1) *finish*, (2) *exhaust*

confido, -ĕre, confisus sum, vb. semi-dep. intrans. gov. dat. *trust*

confirmo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *strengthen*, (2) *encourage*

confligo, -ĕre, conflixi, conflictum, vb. intrans. *fight*

congredior, -i, congressus sum, vb. intrans. *fight*

conjicio, -ĕre, conjeci, conjectum, vb. trans. *throw*

conjungo, -ĕre, conjunxi, conjunctum, vb. trans. *join together*

conjuro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *conspire*

conor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. trans. and intrans. *try*

conscribo, -ĕre, conscripsi, conscriptum, vb. trans. *raise, enrol* (soldiers)

consensus, -ūs, noun m. *consent*

consequor, -i, consecutus sum, (1) *follow*, (2) *overtake*

conservo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *preserve, save*

consido, -ĕre, consedi, consessum, vb. intrans. *encamp, take up position*

consilium, -i, noun neut. *plan*

consimilis, -e, adj. *like*

consisto, -ĕre, constiti, constitum, vb. intrans. (1) *halt*, (2) *take up position*

conspectus, -ūs, noun m. *sight*

conspicio, -ĕre, conspexi, conspectum, vb. trans. *see*

conspicor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. vb. trans. *see*

constanter, adv. *constantly*

constituo, -ĕre, constitui, constitutum, vb. trans. (1) *arrange*, (2) *determine*

consuesco, -ĕre, consuevi, consuetum, vb. intrans. *grow accustomed, be accustomed*

consuetudo, -inis, noun f. *habit, custom*

contemptus, -ūs, noun m. *contempt*

contendo, -ĕre, contendi, contentum, vb. intrans. (1) *march*, (2) *hurry*, (3) *fight*

5-2

contineo, -ēre, continui, contentum, vb. trans. (1) *keep*, (2) *contain*

contra, prep. gov. acc. *against*

contra, adv. *opposite*

convenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, vb. intrans. *come together*; but note **convenit**, sometimes used impersonally = *it is agreed upon*

converto, -ĕre, converti, conversum, vb. trans. *turn*

convoco, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *call together*

copia, -ae, noun f. *plenty*, but in pl. = *forces*

cornu, -ūs, noun neut. (1) *horn*, (2) *wing* (of an army)

corpus, -oris, noun neut. *body*

cortex, -icis, noun m. *bark*

cotidie (quotidie), adv. *daily*

Cotta, -ae, noun m. *Cotta* (a name)

creber, -ra, -rum, adj. *frequent*

credo, -ĕre, credidi, creditum, vb. trans. and intrans. gov. dat. (1) *believe*, (2) *trust*

cum (quum), conj. gov. subj. (rarely indic.), (1) *when*, (2) *since*, (3) *although*

cum, prep. gov. abl. *with*

cupio, -ĕre, cupii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *desire*

cursus, -ūs, noun m. (1) *running*, (2) *pace*

custodia, -ae, noun f. *guard*

D

de, prep. gov. abl. (1) *concerning*, (2) *about*, (3) *from*

debeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. intrans. *ought*

decem, indecl. adj. *ten*

decerto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fight*

decimus, -a, -um, adj. *tenth*

declivis, -e, adj. *sloping*

decurro, -ĕre, decurri or decucurri, decursum, vb. intrans. *run down*

dediticius, -a, -um, adj. *one who has surrendered*

deditio, -onis, noun f. *surrender*

dedo, -ĕre, dedidi, deditum, vb. trans. *hand over*; note **se dedĕre** = *to surrender*

deduco, -ĕre, deduxi, deductum, vb. trans. *lead away, withdraw*

defendo, -ĕre, defendi, defensum, vb. trans. *defend*

defensio, -onis, noun f. *defence*

defensor, -oris, noun m. *defender*

defero, deferre, detuli, delatum, vb. irreg. trans. (1) *carry down*, (2) *tell*

deficio, -ĕre, defeci, defectum, vb. intrans. (1) *fail*, (2) *desert*

deinde, adv. *then, next*

dejicio, -ĕre, dejeci, dejectum, vb. trans. *throw down*

deleo, -ēre, -evi, -etum, vb. trans. *destroy*

deligo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -ectum, vb. trans. *choose*

demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *show, point out*

denique, adv. *at last*

densus, -a, -um, adj. *thick*

depono, -ĕre, deposui, depositum, vb. trans. *place down*

depopulor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. trans. *ravage, lay waste*

desero, -ĕre, -ui, desertum, vb. trans. *desert*

desisto, -ĕre, destiti, destitum, vb. intrans. *cease*

despero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *despair*

desum, deesse, defui, irreg. vb. intrans. *be wanting*

detraho, -ĕre, detraxi, detractum, vb. trans. *drag down*

devenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, vb. intrans. *come*

dexter, -tra, -trum (also -era, -erum), adj. *right*; note often used as noun = *right hand*

dico, -ĕre, dixi, dictum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *say*, (2) *speak*, (3) *tell*

dies, -ei, noun m. (sometimes fem. in sing.), *day*

difficilis, -e, adj. *difficult*

difficultas, -atis, noun f. *difficulty*

diligenter, adv. *carefully*

dimetior, -iri, dimensus sum, vb. trans. *measure out* (but note part. **dimensus** used as passive = *having been measured out*)

dimico, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fight*

dimitto, -ĕre, dimisi, dimissum, vb. trans. *send away*

diripio, -ĕre, diripui, direptum, vb. trans. *plunder*

discedo, -ĕre, discessi, discessum, vb. intrans. *depart*

dissipo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *scatter*

diu, adv. *for a long time*

diversus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *different*, (2) *scattered*

divido, -ĕre, divisi, divisum, vb. trans. *divide*

Divitiacus, -i, noun m. *Divitiacus* (a king)

do, dare, dedi, datum, vb. trans. *give*, gov. acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object

doceo, -ēre, -ui, doctum, vb. trans. (1) *teach*, (2) *tell*

domesticus, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to home*

G

Galba, -ae, noun m. *Galba* (a king)
galea, -ae, noun f. *helmet*
Gallia, -ae, noun f. *Gaul*
Gallus, -i, noun m. *a Gaul*
gens, gentis, noun f. *a tribe*
Germanus, -i, noun m. *a German*
gero, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, vb. trans. (1) *carry on*, (2) *do*, (3) *wage* (war)
gladius, -i, noun m. *sword*
gratia, -ae, noun f. *favour*
gravis, -e, adj. (1) *heavy*, (2) *severe*, (3) *serious*

H

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. (1) *have, hold*, (2) *consider*
hiberna, -orum, noun neut. (pl. only) *winter-quarters*
hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pronoun, *this*
hiemo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *to spend the winter, winter*
hiemps, hiemis, noun f. *winter*
homo, -inis, noun m. *man*
honor, -oris, noun m. *honour*
hostis, -is, noun m. *enemy*

I

ibi, adv. *there*
Iccius, -i, noun m. *Iccius* (a name)
idem, eadem, idem, pron. *the same*
identidem, adv. *again and again, repeatedly*
idoneus, -a, -um, adj. *suitable*
ignis, -is, noun m. *fire*
impedimentum, -i, noun neut. *hindrance*; but note in pl. = *baggage*
impedio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. *hinder*
impello, -ĕre, impuli, impulsum, vb. trans. *drive*
imperator, -oris, noun m. *general*
imperium, -i, noun neut. (1) *power*, (2) *rule*, (3) *command*, (4) *empire*
impero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *order*
impetro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *obtain*
impetus, -ūs, noun m. *attack*
improvisus, -a, -um, adj. *unexpected*; note **de** or **ex** **improviso** = *unexpectedly*

in, prep. (1) gov. acc. *into, on to*, (2) gov. abl. *in, on*
incendo, -ĕre, incendi, incensum, vb. trans. *set on fire*
incido, -ĕre, incīdi, incīsum, vb. trans. *cut*
incido, -ĕre, incĭdi, incasum, vb. intrans. *happen*
incito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *stir up*, (2) *quicken*
incolo, -ĕre, incolui, vb. trans. and intrans. *inhabit, live, dwell*
incredibilis, -e, adj. *incredible, unbelievable*
increpito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. (1) *grumble at*, (2) *jeer at*
incuso, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *accuse*
inde, adv. (1) *then, next*, (2) *thence*
indignitas, -atis, noun f. *insult*
indiligenter, adv. *carelessly*
induco, -ĕre, induxi, inductum, vb. trans. (1) *lead into or on to*, (2) *cover*
induo, -ere, indui, indutum, vb. trans. *put on*
ineo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. irreg. (1) *enter*, (2) *begin*
inermis, -e, adj. *unarmed*
inferior, -us, adj. (comp. of infra), (1) *lower*, (2) *inferior*
infero, inferre, intuli, illatum, vb. irreg. trans. *carry* or *bring in* (or *into*); but note **inferre bellum** = *to wage war*
inflecto, -ĕre, inflexi, inflexum, vb. trans. *bend*
ingredior, -i, ingressus sum, vb. dep. trans. *enter*
inimicus, -a, -um, adj. *hostile*
iniquitas, -atis, noun f. *inequality*
iniquus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *unequal*, (2) *not level*, (3) *unfair*
initium, -i, noun neut. *beginning*
injuria, -ae, noun f. *wrong*
innitor, -i, innixus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *lean on*
insequor, -i, insecutus sum, vb. dep. *follow*
insidiae, -arum, noun f. (pl. only), *ambush*
insigne, -is, noun neut. (1) *sign*, (2) *ornament*, (3) *uniform*
insisto, -ĕre, institi, institum, vb. intrans. (1) *pass on*, (2) *stand on*
insto, -are, institi, instatum, vb. intrans. (1) *attack*, (2) *press on*, (3) *be at hand*
instruo, -ĕre, instruxi, instructum, vb. trans. *draw up*
integer, -gra, -grum, adj. *fresh, unimpaired, unweakened*
intelligo, -ĕre, intellexi, intellectum, vb. trans. *understand*
inter, prep. gov. acc. (1) *between*, (2) *among*
intercedo, -ĕre, intercessi, intercessum, vb. intrans. (1) *go* or *come between*, (2) *occur*

intercipio, -ĕre, intercepi, interceptum, vb. trans. (1) *catch*, (2) *intercept*
interficio, -ĕre, interfeci, interfectum, vb. trans. *kill*
interim, adv. *meanwhile*
interior, -us, adj. (comp. of intra), *inner*
interjicio, -ĕre, interjeci, interjectum, vb. trans. *place between*
intermitto, -ĕre, intermisi, intermissum, vb. intrans. (1) *slacken*, (2) *let pass*
intervallum, -i, n. neut. *interval*
intexo, -ĕre, intexui, intextum, vb. trans. *interweave*
intra, prep. gov. acc. *within*
intro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *enter*
introduco, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, vb. trans. *introduce*
inusitatus, -a, -um, adj. *unusual*
inutilis, -e, adj. *useless*
ipse, -a, -um, pronoun, *self*
irrideo, -ēre, irrisi, irrisum, vb. intrans. *laugh at, jeer at*
is, ea, id, demonstr. pronoun, (1) *that*, (2) *he, she, it*
ita, adv. (1) *so*, (2) *thus*
Italia, -ae, noun f. *Italy*
itaque, conj. (1) *and so*, (2) *therefore*
item, adv. *also*
iter, itineris, noun neut. (1) *march*, (2) *journey*, (3) *road*

J

jaceo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *lie* (on the ground)
jacio, -ĕre, jeci, jactum, vb. trans. *throw*
jam, adv. *now, already*
jubeo, -ēre, jussi, jussum, vb. trans. *order*
judico, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. and intrans. *judge, think*
jugum, -i, noun neut. (1) *yoke*, (2) *ridge* (of hill)
jus, juris, noun neut. *law*
justitia, -ae, noun f. *justice*
juvo, -are, juvi, jutum, vb. trans. *help*
juxta, prep. gov. acc., and adv. *near*

L

L., *Lucius* (a name)
Labienus, -i, noun m. *Labienus* (an officer)
lacus, -ūs, noun m. *lake*
lapis, -idis, noun m. *stone*
lassitudo, -inis, noun f. *weariness*

lateo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *lie hid*
latitudo, -inis, noun f. *width*
lātus, -a, -um, adj. *wide, broad*
lătus, -ĕris, noun neut. (1) *side*, (2) *flank*
laxo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *loosen*
legatio, -onis, noun f. *embassy*
legatus, -i, noun m. (1) *officer*, (2) *ambassador*
legio, -onis, noun f. *legion*
legionarius, -a, -um, adj. *of the legion*
Lemannus, -i, noun m. *Lemannus* (a lake)
leniter, adv. *gently*
levis, -e, adj. *light*
levitas, -atis, noun f. *lightness*
lex, legis, noun f. *law*
liberaliter, adv. *liberally*
liberi, -orum, noun m. (pl. only), *children*
littera, -ae, noun f. *letter* (of alphabet); but litterae, -arum, *a letter, a despatch*
locus, -i, noun m. *place*; note that this noun has pl. loci (m.) or loca (neut.)
longe, adv. *far*
longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*
loquor, -i, locutus sum, vb. dep. trans. and intrans. *speak, say*
lux, lucis, noun f. *light*

M

machinatio, -onis, noun f. *engine* (of war)
magis, adv. (comp. of magnopere), *more greatly*
magnitudo, -inis, noun f. *size*
magnopere, adv. *greatly*
magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great*
major, -us, adj. comp. of magnus, *greater*; but majores natu (used as comp. of senex) = *elders*
mando, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *entrust*
manipulus, -i, noun m. *maniple* (a division of the army; there were 3 maniples in a cohort)
manus, -ūs, noun f. (1) *hand*, (2) *band*
maturo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *hurry*
maxime, adv. (superl. of magnopere), *very greatly*
medius, -a, -um, adj. *middle*
memoria, -ae, noun f. *memory*
mercator, -oris, noun m. *merchant*
meritum, -i, noun neut. *desert, merit*

miles, -itis, noun m. *soldier*
militaris, -e, adj. *military*
mille, indecl. adj. *a thousand*; but note pl. milia, -ium, neut. declined in full
minime, adv. (superl. of paullum), *least*
minus, adv. (comp. of paullum), *less*
misericordia, -ae, noun f. *pity*
mitto, -ĕre, misi, missum, vb. trans. *send*
mobilitas, -atis, noun f. *mobility, swiftness of movement*
modo, adv. *only*
moenia, -ium, noun neut. (pl. only), *walls*
moneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. (1) *advise*, (2) *warn*
mora, -ae, noun f. *delay*
Morini, -orum, noun m. *the Morini* (a tribe)
moror, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *delay*
mos, moris, noun m. *habit, custom*
moveo, -ēre, movi, motum, vb. trans. *move*
mulier, -eris, noun f. *woman*
multitudo, -inis, noun f. *multitude, large number*
multus, -a, -um, adj. *many*
munimentum, -i, noun neut. *defence, fortification*
munio, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. (1) *fortify*, (2) *build*
munitio, -onis, noun f. *fortification*
murus, -i, noun m. *wall*

N

nam, conj. *for*
nascor, -i, natus sum, vb. dep. *be born*
natura, -ae, noun f. *nature*
natus, -ūs, noun m. *birth*
navare operam, *to do one's best*
ne, conj. gov. subj. (1) *lest*, (2) *in order that...not*
ne...quidem, adv. *not even*
nec (neque), conj. (1) *neither*, (2) *nor*
necessarius, -a, -um, adj. *necessary*
necessitas, -atis, noun f. *necessity*
nego, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. (1) *deny*, (2) *say that...not*
negotium, -i, noun neut. *business, trouble*
nemo, nullius, noun m. *nobody*
nequiquam, adv. *in vain*
Nervii, -orum, noun m. *the Nervii* (a tribe)
neuter, -tra, -trum, adj. *neither*

nihil, noun neut. indecl. *nothing*
nisi, conj. (1) *unless*, (2) *if...not*, (3) *except*
nobilitas, -atis, noun f. *high rank*
noctu, adv. *by night*
nolo, nolle, nolui, irreg. vb. intrans. *to be unwilling, not to wish*
nomen, -inis, noun neut. *name*
nominatim, adv. *by name*
non, adv. *not*
nondum, adv. *not yet*
nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. *same*
nonus, -a, -um, adj. *ninth*
noster, -tra, -trum, adj. *our*
novem, indecl. adj. *nine*
Noviodunum, -i, noun neut. *Noviodunum* (a town)
novus, -a, -um, adj. *new*; but note superl. novissimus = *last* and novissimum agmen = *the rear*
nox, noctis, noun f. *night*
nudo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *strip*
nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no, none*
numerus, -i, noun m. *number*
Numida, -ae, noun m. *a Numidian*
nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *answer, tell*
nuntius, -i, noun m. (1) *messenger*, (2) *message, news*

O

ob, prep. gov. acc. *on account of*
obses, -idis, noun com. *hostage*
obtineo, -ēre, -ui, obtentum, vb. trans. (1) *occupy*, (2) *get possession of*, (3) *hold*
occasus, -ūs, noun m. (1) *falling*, (2) *setting* (of sun)
occido, -ĕre, occĭdi, occīsum, vb. trans. *kill*
occultus, -a, -um, adj. *hidden*
occupo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *seize*
occurro, -ĕre, occurri, occursum, vb. trans. *meet*
Oceanus, -i, noun m. *the sea*
octavus, -a, -um, adj. *eighth*
octo, adj. indecl. *eight*
offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum, vb. irreg. trans. *offer*
omitto, -ĕre, omisi, omissum, vb. trans. *omit, neglect*
omnis, -e, adj. *all*
onus, -ĕris, noun neut. *burden*
opem (no Nom.), opis, noun f. *help*; but note in pl. opes, -um, *wealth, power*

opinio, -onis, noun f. *opinion*
oportet, -ēre, -uit, vb. impers. *it is necessary, it behoves*
oppidanus, -i, noun m. *townsman*
oppidum, -i, noun neut. *town*
opportunus, -a, -um, adj. *convenient, suitable*
oppugnatio, -onis, noun f. *attack*
oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *attack*
optimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of **bonus**), *best*
opus, -ĕris, noun neut. *work*; but note phrase **opus est**, gov. abl. = *there is need of*
oratio, -onis, noun f. *speech*
ordo, -inis, noun m. *order* (n.), *rank*
orior, -iri, ortus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *arise*

P

P., *Publius* (a name)
pabulum, -i, noun neut. *forage*
paene, adv. *almost*
palus, -udis, noun f. *marsh*
pando, -ĕre, pandi, passum and pansum, vb. trans. *open, spread*
par, paris, adj. *equal*
paratus, -a, -um, adj. *prepared, ready*
pars, partis, noun f. *part*
partim, adv. *partly*
parvulus, -a, -um, adj. *very small*
passus, -ūs, noun m. *pace*; but note **mille passūs** = *one mile*
patefacio, -facĕre, -feci, -factum, vb. trans. *throw open*
pateo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *lie open, extend*
patior, -i, passus sum, vb. dep. trans. *suffer, allow*
pauci, -ae, -a, adj. (pl. only) *few*
paulatim, adv. *little by little*
paulisper, adv. *for a short time*
paullo, adv. *by a little*
paullum, adv. *a little*
pax, pacis, noun f. *peace*
pedester, -tris, -tre, adj. *infantry*
Pedius, -i, noun m. *Pedius* (an officer)
pellis, -is, noun f. *skin*
pello, -ĕre, pepuli, pulsum, vb. trans. *drive*
per, prep. gov. acc. *through, by means of*
perfero, perferre, pertuli, perlatum, vb. irreg. trans. *carry*

periclitor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. intrans and trans. *put to the test, make trial of*
periculum, -i, noun neut. *danger*
permitto, -ĕre, permisi, permissum, vb. trans. *allow*
permoveo, -ēre, permovi, permotum, vb. trans. *move thoroughly*
perspicio, -ĕre, perspexi, perspectum, vb. trans. *see clearly*
persuadeo, -ēre, persuasi, persuasum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *persuade*
perterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. *frighten thoroughly*
pertineo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *stretch, extend*
perturbo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *throw into confusion*
pervenio, -ire, perveni, perventum, vb. intrans. *reach*
pes, pedis, noun m. *foot*
peto, -ĕre, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. trans. (1) *ask*, (2) *make for, go towards*
pilum, -i, noun neut. *javelin, throwing spear*
plerique, pleraeque, pleraque, adj. (pl. only) *most*
plerumque, adv. *for the most part*
plurimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of **multus**) *very many, most*
polliceor, -ēri, pollicitus sum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *promise*
pondus, -ĕris, noun neut. *weight*
pono, -ĕre, posui, positum, vb. trans. *place*
pons, pontis, noun m. *bridge*
populor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. trans. *ravage, lay waste*
populus, -i, noun m. *people*
porta, -ae, noun f. *gate*
porto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *carry*
posco, -ĕre, poposci, vb. trans. *demand*
possum, posse, potui, vb. irreg. trans. *to be able*
post, prep. gov. acc. *after*
postea, adv. *afterwards*
posterus, -a, -um, adj. *after*, usu. in phrase **postero die** = *on the next day*
postquam, conj. *after that*
postridie, adv. *on the day after*
postulo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *demand*
potens, -entis, adj. *powerful*
potestas, -atis, noun f. *power*

potior, -iri, potitus sum, vb. dep. trans. gov. abl. *get possession of, acquire*

potius, adv. *rather*

prae, prep. gov. abl. (1) *in comparison with*, (2) *before*

praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. *afford*

praeceps, praecipitis, adj. *headlong*

praedor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. *get booty, plunder*

praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelatum, vb. irreg. trans. *put before, prefer*

praeficio, -ēre, praefeci, praefectum, vb. trans. *put in command*

praemitto, -ēre, praemisi, praemissum, vb. trans. *send ahead*

praescribo, -ēre, praescripsi, praescriptum, vb. trans. *prescribe, order*

praesidium, -i, noun neut. (1) *protection*, (2) *garrison*

praesto, -are, praestiti, praestitum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *be superior, excel*, (2) *afford*

praesum, praeesse, praefui, vb. irreg. intrans. gov. dat. *be in command of*

primo, adv. *at first*

primum, adv. *at first*

primus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of **prae**), *first*

princeps, -ipis, noun m. *chief*

prior, -us, adj. (comp. of **prae**) *former*

pristinus, -a, -um, adj. *ancient*

prius, adv. *before*

priusquam, conj. *before that*

pro, prep. gov. abl. (1) *for*, (2) *in front of*, (3) *on behalf of*

procedo, -ēre, processi, processum, vb. intrans. *advance*

procumbo, -ēre, procubui, procubitum, vb. intrans. *lie down, fall down*

proelior, -ari, -atus, sum, vb. dep. intrans. *fight*

proelium (praelium), -i, noun neut. *battle*

profectio, -onis, noun f. *setting out*

proficiscor, -i, profectus sum, vb. intrans. *set out*

profligo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *rout, put to flight*

profugio, -ēre, profugi, profugitum, vb. intrans. *fly, fly forth*

progredior, -i, progressus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *advance*

prohibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. *prevent*

projicio, -ēre, projeci, projectum, vb. trans. *throw forward*

promoveo, -ēre, promovi, promotum, vb. trans. *move forward*

prope, prep. gov. acc., also adv. *near*

propero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *hurry*

propinquitas, -atis, noun f. (1) *nearness*, (2) *relationship*

propinquus, -a, -um, adj. *near*

propono, -ēre, proposui, propositum, vb. trans. (1) *place forward*, (2) *display*

propter, prep. gov. acc. *on account of*

propterea, adv. *on that account*

propugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *defend oneself*

prosequor, -i, prosecutus sum, vb. dep. trans. *follow up, pursue*

prospectus, -ūs, noun m. *view, sight*

protinus, adv. *at once*

provideo, -ēre, providi, provisum, vb. trans. (1) *foresee*, (2) *provide for*

provincia, -ae, noun f. *province*

provolo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fly forward*

proxime, adv. (superl. of **prope**), (1) *lastly*, (2) *next*, (3) *most recently*

proximus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of **prope**), (1) *nearest*, (2) *last*

prudentia, -ae, noun f. *prudence*

puer, -eri, noun m. *boy*

pugna, -ae, noun f. *battle*

pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fight*

Q

Q., *Quintus* (a name)

qua, adv. *where*

quadraginta, indecl. adj. *forty*

quadringenti, -ae, -a, adj. *four hundred*

quaero, -ēre, quaesivi, quaesitum, vb. trans. *ask*

quantus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *how great*, (2) *as great*

quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth*

quattuor, indecl. adj. *four*

-quĕ, conj. *and*

qui, quae, quod, rel. pronoun, *who, which, what*

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pronoun, *a certain*

quin, conj. gov. subj. *but that*

quindecim, indecl. adj. *fifteen*

quingenti, -ae, -a, adj. *five hundred*

quinquaginta, indecl. adj. *fifty*

quinque, indecl. adj. *five*
quis, qua, quid, indef. pronoun, *any*
quis, quis, quid, interrog. pronoun, *who? what?*
quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, interrog. pronoun, *who?*
quisquam (no f. form), quidquam, indef. pronoun, *any one* (usually after a negative)
quisque, quaeque, quidque, pronoun, *each*
quo, adv. *whither*
quod, conj. *because*
quum (cum), conj. gov. subj. less often indic. (1) *when,* (2) *since,* (3) *although*

R

ramus, -i, noun m. *branch*
ratio, -onis, noun f. (1) *reason,* (2) *method*
recipio, -ĕre, recepi, receptum, vb. trans. *take back;* but note se recipĕre = *to retreat*
reddo, -ĕre, reddidi, redditum, vb. trans. *give back, restore*
redeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. intrans. *go back, return*
redigo, -ĕre, redegi, redactum, vb. trans. (1) *drive back,* (2) *reduce*
redintegro, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *renew, restore*
reduco, -ĕre, reduxi, reductum, vb. trans. *lead back*
refringo, -ĕre, refregi, refractum, vb. trans. *break down*
regio, -onis, noun f. *region, district*
regnum, -i, noun neut. *kingdom*
rejicio, -ĕre, rejeci, rejectum, vb. trans. *throw back*
relinquo, -ĕre, reliqui, relictum, vb. trans. *leave, abandon*
reliquus, -a, -um, adj. *remaining*
Remi, -orum, noun m. *the Remi* (a tribe)
remitto, -ĕre, remisi, remissum, vb. trans. *send back*
renuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *bring back word, report*
repello, -ĕre, reppuli, repulsum, vb. trans. *drive back*
repentino, adv. *suddenly*
reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum, vb. trans. *find, discover*
res, rei, noun f. *thing*
respublica, reipublicae, noun f. *the state*
res frumentaria, (1) *corn supply,* (2) *food*
res militaris, (1) *war,* (2) *art of war*
resisto, -ĕre, restiti, restitum, vb. trans. gov. dat. *resist*
respicio, -ĕre, respexi, respectum, vb. intrans. *look back*

retineo, -ēre, -ui, retentum, vb. trans. *retain*
reverto, -ĕre, -i, -sum, vb. trans. (1) *turn back,* (2) *return;* note that its passive is used also as deponent = *return*
revoco, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *call back*
rex, regis, noun m. *king*
Rhenus, -i, noun m. *the Rhine*
Rhodanus, -i, noun m. *the Rhone*
ripa, -ae, noun f. *bank*
Romanus, -a, -um, adj. *Roman*
rumor, -oris, noun m. *rumour, report*
rupes, -is, noun f. *rock*
rursus, adv. *again*

S

Sabinus, -i, noun m. *Sabinus* (name)
Sabis, -is, noun m. *the Sabis,* a river (the Sambre)
saepe, adv. *often*
sagittarius, -i, noun m. *archer*
salus, -utis, noun f. *safety*
sarcina, -ae, noun f. *pack;* note esse sub sarcinis = *to be in marching order*
saxum, -i, noun neut. *rock*
scientia, -ae, noun f. *knowledge*
scribo, -ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, vb. trans. *write*
scutum, -i, noun neut. *shield*
se, sui, reflex. pron. *him, her, it, them*
sectio, -onis, noun f. *booty*
secundum, prep. gov. acc. *along*
secundus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *second,* (2) *favourable*
Seduni, -orum, noun m. *the Seduni* (a tribe)
senator, -oris, noun m. *senator*
senatus, -ūs, noun m. *a senate*
sententia, -ae, noun f. *opinion*
sentis, -is, noun m. *bramble*
sepes, -is, noun f. *hedge*
septem, indecl. adj. *seven*
septimus, -a, -um, adj. *seventh*
sequor, -i, secutus sum, vb. dep. trans. *follow*
servitus, -ūtis, noun f. *slavery*
sex, indecl. adj. *six*
sexaginta, indecl. adj. *sixty*
sexcenti, -ae, -a, adj. *six hundred*
Sextius, -i, noun m. *Sextius* (a name)

si, çonj. *if*

sic, adv. *thus, so*

signifer, -eri, noun m. *standard-bearer*

significo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *signify, show*

signum, -i, noun neut. (1) *sign*, (2) *signal*, (3) *standard*; signa inferre = *to advance*

silva, -ae, noun f. *wood*

silvestris, -e, adj. *woody, wooded*

simul, adv. *at the same time*

sine, prep. gov. abl. *without*

singularis, -e, adj. *unequalled, unmatched, remarkable*

singuli, -ae, -a, adj. (1) *one each*, (2) *each separate*

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj. *on the left hand*

sol, solis, noun m. *the sun*

sollicito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *entice*

solus, -a, -um, adj. *alone, only*

spatium, -i, noun neut. *space, distance*

species, -ei, noun f. *appearance*

speculator, -oris, noun m. *scout*

spes, spei, noun f. *hope*

statim, adv. *immediately*

statio, -onis, noun f. *outpost, picket*

statuo, statuere, statui, statutum, vb. trans. and intrans. (1) *set up*, (2) *determine*

statura, -ae, noun f. *height*

strepitus, -ūs, noun m. *noise, uproar*

studeo, -ēre, ui, vb. intrans. gov. dat. *be eager for, be devoted to*

studium, -i, noun neut. *zeal, eagerness*

sub, prep. gov. acc. or abl. (1) *under*, (2) (of time) *near*

subeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. irreg. intrans. (1) *go under*, (2) *go near, approach*

subito, adv. *suddenly*

submitto, -mittere, -mīsi, -mīssum, vb. trans. (1) *send up*, (2) *send to help of*

subruo, -ēre, subrui, subrutum, vb. trans. *undermine, destroy*

subsequor, -i, subsecutus sum, vb. dep. trans. *follow after*

subsidium, -i, noun neut. (1) *help*, (2) *reinforcements* (usually in pl.)

succedo, -ēre, successi, successum, vb. intrans. *come up to, draw near*

Suessiones, -um, noun m. *the Suessiones* (a tribe)

sum, esse, fui, irreg. vb. *to be*

summa, -ae, noun f. (1) *total*, (2) *chief place*; note summa imperii = *chief command*

summus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of supra), (1) *the highest*, (2) *the greatest*; note summus mons = *the top of the hill*

sumo, -ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, vb. trans. *take*

superior, -us, adj. (comp. of supra), (1) *higher*, (2) *former*

supero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *conquer*

supersedeo, -ēre, supersedi, supersessum, vb. intrans. (1) *avoid*, (2) *decline*

supersum, -esse, -fui, vb. irreg. *survive*

supra, prep. gov. acc. *alone*

supra, adv. (1) *above*, (2) *before*

sustento, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *hold out against, resist, sustain*

sustineo, -ēre, -ui, sustentum, vb. trans. *hold out against, sustain, resist*

suus, -a, -um, reflex. adj. *his, her, its, their*

T

tamen, conj. *but, however, nevertheless*

tantulus, -a, -um, adj. *so small*

tantum, adv. (1) *to such an extent*, (2) *only*

tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great*

tardo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *slow down, make slow*

tardus, -a, -um, adj. *slow*

telum, -i, noun neut. (1) *dart*, (2) *weapon*

tempto, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *try, test*

tempus, -oris, noun neut. *time*

tendo, -ēre, tetendi, tensum or tentum, vb. trans. *stretch*

teneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, vb. trans. *hold*

tener, -era, -erum, adj. *tender*

terror, -oris, noun m. *fright, terror*

tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third*

testudo, -inis, noun f. (1) *tortoise*, (2) a military term for shield wall held over heads of men attacking a fortress; trans. 'a testudo'.

timeo, -ēre, -ui, vb. trans. *fear, be afraid*

Titurius, -i, noun m. *Titurius* (a name)

tormentum, -i, noun neut. (1) *a catapult*, (2) *engine of war*

totidem, adv. *the same number*

totus, -a, -um, adj. *all, the whole*

trabs, trabis, noun f. *beam*
trado, -ĕre, tradidi, traditum, vb. trans. *hand over*
traduco, -ĕre, traduxi, traductum, vb. trans. *lead across*
trans, prep. gov. acc. *across*
transeo, -ire, -ii (-ivi), -itum, vb. irreg. trans. *cross*
transgredior, -i, transgressus sum, vb. dep. trans. *cross*
tres, tria, adj. *three*
Treveri, -orum, noun m. *the Treveri* (a tribe)
tribunus, -i, noun m. *an officer*
triduum, -i, noun neut. *a space of three days*
tuba, -ae, noun f. *trumpet*
tum, adv. *then*
tumultus, -ūs, noun m. *tumult, disturbance*
tumulus, -i, noun m. *hill, mound*
turris, -is, noun f. *tower*
tutus, -a, -um, adj. *safe*

U

ubi, (1) adv. *where*, (2) conj. gov. Indic. *when*
ullus, -a, -um, adj. *any*
unā, adv. *at the same time, together*
undecimus, -a, -um, adj. *eleventh*
undeviginti, indecl. adj. *nineteen*
undique, adv. *on all sides*
universus, -a, -um, adj. *all*
unus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *one*, (2) *only*
urgeo, -ēre, vb. trans. *press hard*
usus, -ūs, noun m. (1) *use*, (2) *experience*, (3) *advantage*
ut (uti), conj. (1) gov. subj. *in order that, that, so that*, (2) gov. indic. *as, when*
uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj. *each of two, both*
utor, -i, usus sum, vb. dep. trans. gov. abl. *use*

V

vacuus, -a, -um, adj. *empty, bare of*
vadum, -i, noun neut. *ford*
valeo, -ēre, -ui, vb. intrans. *be strong*
vallis, -is, noun f. *valley*
vallum, -i, noun neut. *rampart*
varius, -a, -um, adj. *various, different*
vendo, -ĕre, vendidi, venditum, vb. trans. *sell*
venio, -ire, veni, ventum, vb. intrans. *come*
Veragri, -orum, noun m. *the Veragri* (a tribe)
verbum, -i, noun neut. *word*

vereor, -ēri, -itus sum, vb. trans. *fear*
vergo, -ĕre, vb. intrans. *slope*
vero, conj. *but, however*
versor, -ari, -atus sum, vb. dep. intrans. *be busy, be engaged in*
vesper, -eris or -eri, noun (both 2nd and 3rd decl.) m. *evening*
veto, -are, -ui, -itum, vb. trans. *forbid*
vexillum, -i, noun neut. *standard*
vexo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *harass*
victor, -oris, noun m. *conqueror*
vicus, -i, noun m. *village*
video, -ēre, vidi, visum, vb. trans. *see*
vigilia, -ae, noun f. *watch*
viginti, indecl. adj. *twenty*
vimen, -inis, noun neut. *withy, switch, reed*
vinea, -ae, noun f. *a vinea, penthouse* (used to protect soldiers attacking walls)
vir, viri, noun m. *man*
virtus, -utis, noun f. *courage*
vis, no gen., irreg. noun f. *strength*
vito, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *avoid*
vix, adv. *scarcely*
vulgo, adv. *commonly*
vulnus, -eris, noun neut. *wound*
volo, velle, volui, vb. irreg. intrans. *wish*
volo, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. intrans. *fly*
voluntas, -atis, noun f. *will*
vox, vocis, noun f. *voice*
vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum, vb. trans. *wound*